The Revolutionary Designs of the Radicals.

WEEKLY COURIER.

We have frequently had occasion to express our belief that the designs of the Radical they intend to change the form and character of the Government, and that they will not tolerate any interference with their plans. Their policy involves the rubbing out of State lines and the absorption of all State authority in the Federal head. State laws Federal courts and laws, and as a matter of ened at the expense of the other. The dignity with which State authority and which has heretofore given the State organ zations their importance, is to be trodden under foot, and the States reduced to the to the central sun into which all power will be consolidated. This consolidation of power in the Federal Government of its hands the means for the creation thrown by a general uprising of the people. the fact that despotisms are not easily over and organized power is more available, and is wielded with great promptness and fagot to act in harmony and simultaneously and because their thorough organization for a common object is difficult and in most cases impossible. The consequence is that cases, has such an advantage that, though

tion of the people of Europe. There are few Governments there which could stand a single day if the momentum could be lasses; but it cannot, and therefore these sses writhe and groan under oppression for which they can find no relief. Such entral authority to absorb the legitimate nd rightful authority of the States, retained to them and by them in the original orection of the people and for their own

That the designs of the Radicals in Congress and those who support them are revolutionary can be easily demonstrated. have recognized, in the most solemn official Union. The Executive has recognized them tive department has recognized their existproval or rejection an amendment of the Constitution. The Judicial department has recognized them as States by a decision partment has recognized them by the ap of revenue. The Post-office Department has recognized them by the re-establishment of the mail service and the appointment of

Yet, notwithstanding all of these solemn and official recognitions of the Southern States as States of the Union, the Jacobins refuse to admit the Representatives of those hurled the millions of Union troops against the armies of the Confederacy and squandered four thousand millions of dollars to restore the Union, and now, when their granted, and proceed with vigor to the expopulation have succumbed, they refuse to and persist in keeping it divided and asun-

The country will at once perceive that in such a crisis the utmost importance would to the personal character of the General country as Mr. John country country which have in-

the enemies of tyranny in the South, and the struggle would not end until the supporters of deepotic rule were defeated and overthrown.

The present aspect of the political heavens is full of fearful portents. Angry clouds are visible in the horizon, which threaten a fearful storm. It behooves the masses who would not be trampled under foot by an unscrupulous and fanatical spirit of Jacobinism to watch closely the action of their rulers, and be fully prepared for whatever the future may present; remembering always that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Journal gets indecorously exaperated because in our notice of Rev. Stuart Robinson we styled him "the carnest and faithful champion of the right," and says we did not use the expression in a religious but in a secession sense. There were the future may be the subject of our country, as we learn, was attacked one day this week by two negor men, armed, with the in-

The Journal in a Quandary.

The Journal in a Quandary.

Until very recently the Journal has been quite willing to concede that the returned Confederates of Kentucky were exhibiting a very loyal spirit, and that they were in favor of supporting the reconstruction policy of the President. For some reason it appears disposed now to represent them as opposing that policy, and is trying to make its readers and itself believe that the May Convention will not indorse the President's policy.—[Courier.

We are more than willing to believe that the masses of the returned Confederates of Kentucky are loyal in spirit, but we have no idea that we have undertaken to decide, for indeed we have had no means of knowing or even conjecturing, whether they are for the President's restoration policy or not, except so dar as we may infer from the fact that all of their brethren whom they left behind them in the South are for that

All our rebel brethren whom we left be hind us in the South are for the President's policy according to the Journal's arguments, and yet the Democracy of Ken'ucky are not for it, and are, therefore, rebels. There is logic for you. Louisville Journal logic. On both sides of the fence at once. Proving that the Democracy of Kentucky are rebels because they do not support a policy which all other rebels in the South are for. If the Journal believes, as it pre-tends, that the Democracy of Kentucky are against the President's policy, what earthly reason can it give for its strange belief? I no reasons. Why should the Democracy here, if they are rebels, be opposed to the reconstruction policy any more than the rebels in the Southern States? Is there any

possible reason that can be conceived why The reconstruction policy of the President has for its object the restoration of the Southern States to their legitimate places their seats in Congress. If the Kentucky Democracy are rebels, and have any designs to accomplish in the Union-and they can course their most earnest desire and para their places and their members in their seats at the earliest possible moment. If we were to get the political control of the State of Kentucky, as the Journal alleges we are trying to do, we could accomplish nothing, nor have any weight in politics or ern friends are permitted to act with us

therefore a barefaced and glaring absurdity to suppose that we are opposed to the admission of those States. With them in the Union we would have their political strength in addition to what we have now with which to fight the Radicals; without it we are helpless. With those States represented in Congress we would have twenty not only prevent a two-thirds vote in favor majority in that body.

Throwing all questions of patriotism aside, and all considerations growing cut of

the obligations the returned rebels assumed in their amnesty oaths and pardons, and supposing them to look upon the question of the President's policy in a purely selfish light, and how in all probability would they be likely to be influenced? They are curing the adoption of his policy the Radicals triumph. What to them will be the probable result of that triumph? It is impossible to state precisely, but the worst may reasonably be anticipated from a party sing such political principles and controlled by so blind and mischievous a spirit of fanaticism. It is known that they are in and the confiscation of their property; and it is not unlikely, if can obtain the power, they will revoke all amnesties and pardons heretofore

ecution of their remorseless and revengeful policy. From their triumph, therefore, the nothing to hope, while from President rnment? If it was treason for the rebels hope and nothing to fear. Is it not then preposterous in the Journal to assert that they are opposed to the President's policy?

Stuart Robinson we styled him "the carnest and faithful champion of the right," and says we did not use the expression in a religious but in a secession sense. There was a majorative to call forth any such irritable and outrageous criticism as that in which the Journal is allogies, nor for its unkind and illiberal allusions to the eminent and popular divine of whose return to the city we made a brief though complimentary notice. If Mr. Robinson ever was an advocate of secession the fact was not known to tout. We have been informed that he refused to turn his pulpit into a politics.

The Journal' must have singular ideas of the conditions of the cath it supposes us to have taken if it imagines that it ought to have the effect of restricting as from paying a merited tribute to a worthy Christian gentleman.

Mr. Marders being throw the should done of the spin o

The form of government which the

acobins, who now direct the destinies of the United States, are attempting to create, and which, if they are not arrested in their radical and insane career they will establish, is not the kind of government created for us by the men who achieved our indepen-dence from Great Britain, and brought into existence the Western Republic. The conclusion of that great revolutionary struggle political communities, recognized as such by each other, and by the mother country, from whom their long, dreary and heroic conflict had resulted in absolving their connection. There was no bond uniting them except that of interest; as separated

unusual difficulty. The provinces were weary of regal rule; they were Republicans

the policy by which they might be avoided.

If the utterances of these men had been from Plymouth Rock, and the testimony of Gen. Terry & Co. before the star chamber committee, to the contrary not withstand.

the corresponding to the states, and the category of the states, and to extend and magnify that eight system is necessarily progressive. Their aggressions upon the right and powers of the fatter small effect of the states and the result, and their system is necessarily progressive. Their aggressions upon the right and powers of the fatter small and once it is a strong of the states and their states and the result, and their system is necessarily progressive. Their aggressions upon the right and powers of the fatter small and is a strong of the states and their states and their states and the states of the states and the states and the states of the states and the states and the states and the states and presented If it was treason for the robes to keep the Southern States from performaling their legitimate functions and occupy. The proposed on the president's policy in their proper places in the Government. It is may less treason for these functions and occupy. The proposed of the President's policy is their proper places in the Government. It is may less treason for these functions and country. The colline to keep them in the same condition. The colline to keep them in the same condition. Yo honoid or sensible man will pretend that it has been to be impossible. And yet it is.

Prosecuting the war for the "Union as it was the Constitution as it is," they will not permit the Union to be restored, and are striving to same administration to be restored, and are striving to same administration to be restored, and are striving to same administration to the total contract of the country. The same are considered to the country of the country and the country of the country

the attach to the personal character of the General in actual command of the army, as Mr. Johnson would be very likely to give orders which a mean of southern supportables which have incomed from their character, while Congress, on the Other hand, might show, but a tender to the president of the Serveral mouths back, unless that would be recolutions of the President and the straight of the serveral mouths back, unless that it was the particle under the head, "Should the President before of cord and conscious clear the President, and what would be the consequence of his impeachment, we leave to future discussion. We believe we have shown that on the simple merits of his action he descress to be impossible to impeached by the House of Expressions, tried before the Senate, consided and removed from the effect of the Senate, consided and remo

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

Each human heart-it has been said-LYNCHBURG, VA., April 3, 1866.

of the monotony of the Capital, and sick of the everlasting cry of nigger, nigger, which greets all ears there, I have launched out into the "mother of States and statesmen That there has recently been war in this State, there can be no mistake. From the Potomac to the James, there are to be seen they were respectively too weak to stand alone, each and all recognized the importance of combining their strength and resources for the common defense, and the of the necessaries of life, and supporting a general prosperity and welfare. How could this be done?

The problem to be solved was one of the probl unusual difficulty. The provinces were weary of regal rule; they were Republicans in their instincts; the idea of privileged classes, which were the necessary concomitant of monarchical institutions, was odious to them, and they wished to secure and perpetuate the liberties they had struggled so long to obtain and which they so highly prized.

Difficult as the problem was, the Convention of sages who framed the Federal Constitution worked it out, They created a Government for which there was no example on earth; which protected the constitution worked it out. They created a Government for which there was no example on earth; which protected the separate States in all their rights and prerogatives, and at the same time established a Government invested with sufficient power to act for the general good. The powers of this General Government were carefully and specifically defined, leaving no fair pretext for encroachments upon the reserved rights of the several States.

In the Government which they established the States were supreme and sovereign in their respective spheres, while the General Government was absolute to the extent of the powers which were specially conferred upon it, and which were enumerated and defined in a written Constitution.

The men who framed the Constitution and arranged this system of government, were men of extraordinary intelligence and patrotism, and were endowed with a farreaching sagacity, which enabled them to penetrate the future beyond the period of their natural lives. They saw the rock upon which the Government would split, if it split at all, and they warned their countryment hem against the dangers which might possibly present themselves, and pointed out the policy by which they might be avoided. If the utterances of these men had been

the policy by which they might be avoided. If the utterances of these men had been heeded; if the policy which they pointed out so clearly had been adhered to, we should have avoided the terrible calamities which have befallen us. When we wandered from their teachings and attempted to change the system which they established; to invade the jurisdiction of State authority, and enlarge by implication or surpation the authority of the General Government, we plunged into the storms and breakers and went down in the maelstrom of civil war.

The Radicals make no concealment of their purpose to reduce the authority and dignity of the States, and to extend and magnify that of the Federal Government.

THE BOON I CRAVE. BY SANS SOUCI.

Are shrined-and in their sombre shade Such graves my aching heart doth keep,
O'er which I often bend to weep.
The shattered dreams forever past,
The hopes of love on which I cast

The triumphs of such bitter cost-The friends I've won, and those I've lost, The smiles on rosy hps so bright-The haunting sound of some sweet voice. Once wont to make my heart rejoice, Will thrill me with the sweet refrain Of buried lovs-and oft the pain Of by gone days will come again.

Oh! mourning heart-oh! hidden graves anat round my buried treasures sweep-'I'is thus above my dead I weep, I crave one boon-'tis thus to sleep. To lay me down within my grave.

You ask for a souvenir from my pen-I have wandered far since we met, dear friend, I have wandered far and wide;
I have stood where the Hudson's waters blend
With the ocean's surging tide. I have seen the prairie wild flowers bow

I have gazed from a noble vessel's prow On the isles of our inland seas But never a face of the throngs I met Could charm my weary eye;
My bosom was filled with a vain regret— A grief that was ever nigh Then if my strains have a sadder tone

RITUALISM.

By the Husband of a Ritualist.
I do not know, and less I care
What elether.

PARADOXICAL. The largest house in town
Is larger when increased;
When let to somebody, says Brown,
The largest house is leased.

Utah.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We had a call on Monday from Rev.

Norman McLeod, the excellent and efficient pastor of the Congregational Church at Great Salt Lake City. He was on his way to Washington, summoned there by the Territorial Committee of Congress, to testify in relation to the affairs of Utah. It were well if gentlemen so thoroughly posted were always required to give testimony in relation to matters of national concern. From him we learned several items of Territorial news which will inter-Utah. ems of Territorial news which will inter-

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL.

Since last summer the church and congregation to which Mr. McLeod ministers have

LETTER FROM GEN. BUELL TO GEN. GRANT.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A Complete Vindication.

Interesting Correspondence.

Gen. Buell has addressed the following letter to Lieut. Gen. Grant, giving facts and official documents respecting the battle of Shiloh not heretofore published. To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.: To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

As long ago as last August I saw in the New York Herald a paragraph purporting to give some expressions of yours concerning-me, during your tour through the Northern States and Canada. It was as follows:

"Gen. Grant, while in Springfield, Mass., conversed very freely upon topics of general interest connected with the army. He said that Gen. Buell was thoroughly versed in the theory of war, but knew nothing about handling men in an emergency, and that his heart was never in the war from the first. He said that Buell might have

about handling men in an emergency, and that his heart was never in the war from the first. He said that Buell might have reached Pittsburg Landing several days earlier than he did, in which case Gen. Grunt would have been the attacking party." I immediately called your attention to this paragraph, and requested you to avow or disavow the remarks imputed to you; and again on the 27th of December I did the same thing. On the 4th of January I received your reply, dated the 29th of December. In that you say you have no recollection of the reported conversation, and, if any such occurred, you know that your remarks could not have been quoted correctly. For instance, you say in regard to "my want of ability to command in the presence of an enemy, or in battle," you have always thought and freequently expressed yourself differently; and on the subject of my "heart never naving been in the cause," you must, you say, certainly have been misunderstood. You supposed me to be earnest whilst I was in command, &c. You add, however, that my "letters published since have rather given the idea that I wanted the Union saved in a particular way, and that way different from the one which was being pursued." Your impression would have been more accurate if you had understood that I desired that the Union should be preserved or restored—not destroyed; but without going into definitions, or drawing the line of difference, I may say here, that the conclusion which you have drawn from my expressions is substantially correct.

In regard to the battle of Shilob, your explanation, which I shall quote further

sion is substantially correct.

In regard to the battle of Shiloh, your explanation, which I shall quote further on, qualifies somewhat the statement in the on, quames somewhat the statement in the newspaper report referred to; but, allowing for the zeal of partisans, there is enough in it to confirm the rumors I have heard, that the reflections which at various times have been actively and extensively circulated rel-ative to my movements prior to the battle, drew their inspiration from your headquar-ters. You may, therefore, fairly be regarded

them up in the form in which they have been circulated.

And first, who ever asserted that I could not have reached Pittsburg Landing earlier than I did? Not I, nor any one in my name. Undoubtedly, I could have moved by forced marches before you were attacked on the 6th of April, as I did afterwards, and so have reached Savannah in time to avert the disaster of that day; but, in stating barely that I could have done so, as in the paragraph which I have quoted, the allegation is implied that I was remiss in not doing so. I shall show that the facts do not warrant any such imputation.

It may be unnecessary to say that the rate

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, March 1, 1862.

Gen. Halleck, St. Louis:

I am now in sufficient force to feel secure, and this morning sent Gen. Smith back to Clarksville. Thank you for your readness to assist me. Johnston is evidently preparing to go towards the Tennessee. Decatur and Chattanooga seem to be the points of rendezvous at present. As soon as I chin see my way a little, I will propose that we meet somewhere to consult, if agreeable to you.

[Signed]

D. C. BUELL.

ST. LOUIS March 2, 1862.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, March 3, 1862.

Gen. Halleck, St. Louis:

What can I do to aid your operations against Columbus? Remember I am separated from you by the Tennessee river. Johnston is moving towards Decatur and burning the bridges as he goes.

[Signed]

D. C. BUELL.

ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1862.

Gen. Buell, Nashville:

If Johnston has destroyed the railroad and bridges in his rear, he cannot return to attack you. Why not come to the Tennessee, and operate with me to cut off Johnston's line with Memphis, Randolph and New Madrid? Columbus has been evacuated and destroyed. Enemy is concentrating at New Madrid and Island No. 10. I am concentrating a force of 20,000 against him. Grant with all his available force has gone up the Tennessee to destroy connection at Corinth, Jackson and Humboldt. Estimated strength of enemy at New Madrid, Randolph and Memphis is 50,000. It is of vital importance to separate them from Johnston's gray. Come over to Sarannah or

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

NASHYLLLE, March 5, 1862.

Gen. Halleck, St. Lovis:

Your views accord with my own generally, but some slight modifications seem to me necessary. At least there are details about which we ought to be able to consult freely. Can we not meet at Louisville in a day or so? I think it very important. The concentration of my troops and transportation cannot be completed for some days. We have had two formidable rivers to cross, and have forced ourselves here without transportation or baggage.

The thing which I think of vital importance is that you seize and hold the bridge at Florence, in force. Johnston is now at Shelbyville, some fifty miles south of this. I hope you will arrange for our meeting at Louisville.

[Signed] D. C. BUELL. GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL. GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL.

Gen. Buell, Nashville:
I cannot possibly leave here at the present time. Events are passing on so rapidly that I must be all the time in telegraphic communication with Curtis, Grant, Pope and Commodore Foote. We must consult by telegraph. News down the Tennessee that Beauregard has 20,000 men at Corinth, and is rapidly fortifying it. Smith will probably not be strong enough to attack it, It is a great misfortune to lose that point. I shall reinforce Smith as rapidly as possible. If you could send a division by water around into the Tennessee, it would require only a small amount of transportation to do it. Would receive all its supplies by the river.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. Importance of which I need not allude to. If we could meet I think we could better GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK. NASHVILLE, March 16, 1862. derstand each other.
[Signed.]

D. C. BUELL. Gen. Hallock:
I have information, which seems reliable, that Beauregard moved last Thursday from Corinth, Jackson, and some other point not named, to Savannah to operate against Smith, probably in anticipation of his crossing. A part of the force was to strike the river below Savannah to cut off transports. GEN, HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL. Sr. Louis, March 10, 1862.

sell, Nashville: My forces are moving up the Tennessee river as rapidly as we can obtain transportation. Florence was the point originally designed, but, on account of the enemy's forces at Corinth and Humboldt, it is deemed best to land at Savannah, and establish a depot. The transportation will serve as ferries. The selection is left to C. F. Smith who commands the advance. [Signed] D. C. BUELL. St. Louis, March 17, 1862—101/2 P. M. Buell:

nansa. I must send him some troops in-ended for the Tennessee. You do not say thether we are to expect any reinforce-nents from Nashville. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, March 10, 1862.

Gen. Halleck, St. Louis:
The possession and absolute security of the country north of the Tennessee river, with Nashville as a center, is of vital importance, both in a political and military point of view. Under no circumstances should it be iconardized. It enables us.

better condition, and with greater security to your operations and mine. I believe you cannot be too promptly nor too strongly established on the Tennessee. I shall advance in a very few days—as soon as our transportation is ready.

[Signed]

On the 12th of March the War Department issued its general order No. 12, reorganizing geographical commands, by which, among other arrangements, the Department of Missouri and the Department of the Ohio were united under the command of Gen. Halleck. The following dispatch has reference to those orders:

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL. St. LOUIS, March 13, 1862. meral Buell: General Buell:

The new arrangement of departments will not interfere with your command. You will continue in command of the same army and district of country as heretofore so far as I am concerned. In order to have perfect co-operation please to inform me at your eagliest-convenience the strength and position, in general terms, of your command; also, what you know of the position and forces of the enemy. I hope to be able to meet you for consultation at some point early next week. Curtis' victory in Arkansas has relieved me of much anxiety. [Signed]

H. W. HALLECK.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK. Nashville, March 18, 1862.

Gen. Halleck:
Your dispatch received. I will write at length in regard to the forces under my command.
All information goes to show that the enemy is concentrating along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at the great bend of the Tennessee. Decatur seems to be the main point, but they also occupy Huntsville, Corinth and several intermediate points, besides Jackson and Humboldt. The movements going on make it difficult to estimate their strength at any point. There is no doubt that considerable reinforcements are coming up from the South. There is no doubt that considerable rein-forcements are coming up from the South. The Southern papers announce that Pensa-cola has been almost evacuated, and so of Mobile. Bragg, you probably know, is at Memphis. The force there is small, say three regiments, and no fortifications.

hree regiments, and no fortifications.
[Signed] D. C. BUELL. GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, NASHVILLE, March 14, 1862. NASHVILLE, March 14, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding Department of the Mississippi:
GENERAL: The aggregate force in the department of the Ohio, including eight regiments which are still with General Grant, is about 101,737; that is, 85,979 infantry; 11,073 cavalry, and 3,948 artillery, in 24 batteries. There are about 30,500 sick and absent, including the regiments with Gen. Grant, leaving an effective force of about 71,233, exclusive of those eight regiments. It is organized into six divisions and 23 brigades, besides some 6 detached regiments that are employed as grands to bridges, depots, &c., and is employed as follows:

[Here follows a detailed explanation of the disposition of a part of this force north of the Cumberland river.]

Brigadier General Comman GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL.

10. We must attack it in the center—say at Corinth or Jackson. Gen. Smith has established himself at Savannah. I think all your available force not required to defend Nashville should be sent up the Tennessee river. This seems to be the best line of operations, as it leads directly to the energy's center, and is easily supplied. Give me your views.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK.

Sen. Buell to gen. Halleck.

Nashville, March 15, 1862.

Gen. Halleck:

Your dispatch of yesterday received this morning. Undonbtedly we should use the river to get supplies, but I am decidedly of opinion that my force should strike it by marching. It can move in less time, in better condition, and with more security to our operations than by the river. It will have also the advantage of driving out the scattered force of the enemy this side of the river, and operate powerfully on the minds of the people. I had designed to commence moving to-morrow; we will have to repair the road somewhat as we go. It is important to choose the point of crossing so that it shall be safe, and yet not too far from the enemy. If we could by possibility effect it somewhat by surprise, or at all at Florence, getting in between Decatur and Corinth, it would have many advantages. As for the point of attack, wherever that may be, we will be pretty sure to meet the principal force of the enemy, and if we threaten him low down (south) I am confident the island oned: I hope I can certainly see you in regard to these points.

Parson Brownlow has just arrived from Knoxville. Kirby Smith is there with eighteen regiments from Manassas, and asseven more at Cumberland Gap.

[Signed] D. C. BUELL.

Brigadier General Commanding.

Sch. Louis, March 26, 1862.

Gen. Halleck To gen. Buell.

Your letter of the 14th is this moment received. It is perfectly satisfactory. We agree in every respect as to Stephenson. I doubt its expediency. If made very strong, it divides your forces too much. It seems to meet to threaten Decatur by way of Pulaski. Your columns would then be nearly in the point of attack, wherever that may be, we will be pretty sure to meet the principal force of the enemy, and if we threaten in the violation of attack, wherever that may be, we will be pretty sure to meet the principal force of the enemy and if we threaten the violation of the relieve in the violation of the principal force of the enemy and if we threaten the violation of

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. M'COOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, NASHYILLE, March 18, 1862.

To Gen. McCook, Commanding Second Division, Columbia, Tenn.;
GENERAL—Move steadily forward with your division on the road to Savannah. Ford the streams when they are fordable; and when it is necessary to make repairs on the roads—such as building bridges over streams which are liable to frequent interruption by high water—leave only a sufficient working party and guard for that purpose. As fast as your supplie-wagons are exhausted, send them back for supplies, say about twenty at a time, in charge of an officer and escort. The railway will probably be in a condition to-morrow to forward supplies as far as Franklin, and in a few days more to Columbia. You will meet supplies at Savannah.

Use all possible industry and energy, so as to move forward steadily and as rapidly as you well can, without forcing your march or straggling. Send forward at once to communicate with Gen. Smith and learn his situation. It will be best to send an intelligent and discreet messenger, so as to avoid the necessity of sending written intelligence that might be cut off and reach the enemy. The messengers must be on their guard against that. They should try to go through in twenty-four hours. Let them observe the amount of forage on the road. Report to me daily by express. Col. Mulligan's regiment cannot be transferred to your division, but will regnain at Columbia under your orders, while you remain there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed]

D. C. BUELL,

Brig. Gen. Commanding. GEN. BUELL TO GEN. M'COOK.

Gen. Buctt:
I understand these movements. Move on
as ordered to-day to reinforce Smith. Savannah is now the strategic point. Don't fail
to carry out my instructions. I know that [Signed] H. W. HALLECK. GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, March 18, 1862.

Gen. Halleck:

My advanced division is at Columbia.

The heavy rains, and the destruction of the bridges by the enemy, will of course retard our progress somewhat. I am carrying the telegraph along. * * * The (enemy's) force moving toward Savannah is said to number 26,000 D. C. BUELL.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK. NASHVILLE, March 18, 1862.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 22, 1862.

General Halleck:

I had a communication through from General Grant to-day, dated the 19th, at Savannah. It contains no intelligence of importance. We have not yet completed the bridge at Columbia. I shall be occupied here until that is done. I will write to-night in regard to the disposition I am making of the force under my command. I do not know of but one gunboat on the Cumberland, which I supposed had already gone to the Tennessee. I find there is still one here. I have so informed General Grant, that she can go if he needs her. The information from the enemy is that Johnston is probably moving the principal part of his force to Tuscumbia. I hear of artillery going into East Tennessee from Georgia. This may be for attack or defense. Is the bridge at Florence destroyed?

[Signed]

D. C. BUELL.

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. GRANT.

have.

I do not deem it safe to give detailed in-I do not deem it safe to give detailed in-formation in this way in regard to my force, dispositions, &c. I shall soon be able to communicate more freely on that point. Please imform me whether the bridge at Florence has been destroyed. Very respectfully, your obd't serv't, D. C. BUELL, Brigadier General Commanding.

Don't fail in this, as it is all important to have an overwhelming force there. You will find provisions and forage.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK. GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

COLUMBIA, March 30, 1862.

General Halleck:

Your dispatch of the 29th was received.
Please refer to my letter of the 23d, and inform me what part of the arrangement explained in it I shall alter, and what force you will spare in front of Nashville. My present arrangement is to strike the Tennessee river with four divisions certainly, and if necessary take also the division from this route, making five divisions. I have not apprehended an advance on Nashville in great force, but a dash with 15,000 men. I think it proper to guard against it.

[Signed]

GEN. BUELL TO GEN. HALLECK.

COLUMBIA, April 1, 1862.

Gen. Halleck:

Gen. Halleck:

My advance is two days' march from here.
I shall be with it in two days. The rear starts to-morrow. I expect to concentrate at Savannah Sanday and Monday.

[Signed]

D. C. BUELL.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL.
St. Louis, April 5, 1862—11 A. M.
Gen. Buell:
You are right about concentrating at
Waynesboro; future movements must depend on those of the enemy. I shall not

be able to leave here till the first of next week via Fort Henry and Savannah. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK.

GEN, HALLECK TO GEN. BUELL. St. Louis, 12 o'clock, April 8, 1862.

Your dispatch of to-day received. The streams retard us, but I shall lose no time that can be avoided in reaching Gen. Smith. Communications are to go to him to-morrow from Columbia. I some time ago recommended the construction of gunboats of greater breadth of beam, so as to not draw not more than three feet, for the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. They may soon become of vital importance.

Signed

Los nature recory.

But the country has not only been made to shudder at the narrowness of your especial recommended in reaching Gen. Smith. It is given to green the failure of ripe from Columbia to Savannah, a distance until I have examined the declaration that, if I had arrived eurlier at Savannah, you would have been the attacking party.

The dispatches with I have quoted show that time you had no right to expect I would—unless advised of some extrainary emergency, such as your immin peril—make the march over a single r from Columbia to Savannah, a distance until I have examined the declaration that, if I had arrived eurlier at Savannah, you would have been the attacking party.

The dispatches with I have quoted show that you were, seat up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. They may soon become of vital importance.

Signed)

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF W. TENN., PITTSBURG, April 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell:
GENERAL: When I left the field this ev

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF W. TENN., PITTSBURG, April 7, 1802.

Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell:

GENERAL: When I left the field this evening, my intentition was to occupy the most advanced position possible through the day and find to my our success with cavalry and firely only my our success with cavalry and firely only my our success with cavalry and firely only my our success with cavalry and firely to only the firely and findle only my our success with cavalry and firely to deal the property of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of our men—they having been engaged in two days "light, or subject to a mareh vestigation of the cavalry force and been contained to day from Major tieneral Haffleck, it will not have previously received, and a dispatch also of to day from Major tieneral Haffleck, it will not have been sent to the division our manders, not included in your command. The proposition of the proposition we occupy the our many days to the proposition of the proposition we occupy the our miles in advance of the position we occupyed on the night of the bust of the proposition we occupyed on the night of the bust of the proposition we occupyed on the night of the bust of the proposition were not even prepared to pass my army over the river for three days after it commenced to arrive. The following dispatch is remarkable in view of that fact of the position was a my over the river for three days after it commenced to arrive. The following dispatch is remarkable in view of that fact:

GEN. C. RANT TO GEN. RUELL.

SAVANSARJ, April

DAILY COURIER, BY W. N. HALDEMAN. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

000 men.

My headquarters will be in the log building on top of the hill, where you will be furnished a staff officer to guide you to your place on the field.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. This letter was sent by a steamer, and was delivered by me probably between 12 Gen. Pope crossed the Mississippi yesterday at Tiptonville, captured all the enemy's works, including Island No. 10, and a large floating battery. The victory is complete. Send to Gen. Grant. I leave to-morrow to join you.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK.

From the foregoing dispatches the following material facts are to be drawn:

1. You were ordered up the Tennessee river for a specific object, and without reference to any support from me; that is according to Gen. Halleck's dispatch on the 4th of March, yon had "gone up the Tennessee to destroy connections (railroad connections) at Corinth, Jackson, and Humboldt.?

2. On the 10th, six days later, according to the same authority, you were "moving up the Tennessee river as rapidly as you could obtain transportation," from which it would appear that you had more troops than transportation," from which it would appear that you had more troops than transportation, on twithstanding I was sending you all the boats I could spare from the Cumberland. In the mean time the plan of operations had been changed. Quoting again from Gen. Halleck's dispatches of the 10th: "On account of the enemy's force at Corinth and Humboldt, it was deemed best to land at Savannah and establish a depot. The transportation would serve as ferries." That is, your chief, Gen. Halleck, had concluded to proceed with deliberate preparation, under the shelter of the Tennessee river, for an attack that it was as late as the 4th and 5th of April Gen. A. Sidney-Johnston moved 48, were very nearly if not entirely true. The factor of the 10th: "On account of the enemy's force at Corinth and Humboldt, it was deemed best to land at Savannah and establish a depot. The transportation would serve as ferries." That is, your chief, Gen. Halleck, had concluded to proceed with deliberate preparation, under the shelter of the Tennessee river, for an attack on enemy with less than during the war you did not in any instance move to statack an enemy with less than during the war you did not in any instance move you did no

direction of the commence of a felograph line to meet the commence of a felograph line to meet the commence of a felograph line to meet the commence of the co

why is the stern of a ship leaving port like an uncivil gentleman? Because never returns a bow.

Why is a man who walks round greenhom like a garter? Because he got account the calf.

ING PARTY.

TWO MEN LOST IN THE CAVE.

One of them Rescued After Fifty-Six Hours.

A Former Citizen of Indianapolis Still Missing.

[Correspondence of the Indianapolis Herald.]

Lawring T., Ind., April 8.

I write to inform you of the particulars of an exploring expedition which left here on Thursday last, to explore Dead Man's Cave, situated about four miles south of this place, three-quarters of a mile west of the river. The existence of this cave has been known for some time, though lits extent has never been suspected until recently. A few weeks since a party from Louisville, accompanied by 'citizens of this place, explored it to the distance of three-quarters of a mile, but were stopped by a wide subterranean river, too deep for fording, and which they had no means of crossing. ondence of the Indianapolis Herald

orons strokes, and, with a sens

the code." Mr. Knapp and myself busied uselves in gathering specimens. Major brockmorton drew a willow covered sexult from his breast pocket and proceeded take an "observation," while Sheriff walne, who had been entrusted with the namissariat of the expedition, proceeded spread a lunch. After exhausting the solids and fluids, and asting our eyes to satiety on the indescribble spendor of the surroundings, we proceeded to further discoveries. Numerous nall galleries were found, radiating in evyg direction from the central chamber, and

Mr. Knapp being the lightest of the part as let down by a strong cord a distance one thirty yards, when he vigorously sided that he had see enough by jerking the rope. He was drawn up, looking

dent Lincoln will be commemorated here with becoming solemnity to-morrow. A letter received in this city from the Marine Inspector of the Board of Lake Undering, and which they had no means of crossing.

The party which left here on Thursday, consisting of Major Throckmorton, of Louisville; Caplain Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr. E. R. Hawn, and Lyman E. Knapp, of this place; Mr. Jesse Brandon, of Nashville, and your correspondent, went prepared to make a thorough exploration of the cave. Besides the necessary lights, ropes, water-proof clottning, etc., they carried with them a light but sianuch boat, prepared expressly for the occasion, on which to cross the mysterious stream that had, on the former occasion, stopped their further progress. The party set forth in the highest of spirits. Dr. Hawn, whose sad fate has east a gloom over the enfire community, was especially buoyant. The doctor was greatly exhilerated by the prospect of an exciting and adventurous day, and his good-humored wit and ready reparted were the life and soul of the verts. writers, at Mackinaw, under date of April 4th, says: "As regards the ice, it is about two feet thick and solid, with from one to two feet of snow on it, which, it it melts and freezes, will make it still thicker. No water was to be seen last week in Lake Represent Michigan from Beaver Island; nor no water can be seen now, from the highest point on or an exciting and adventurous day, and his good-humored wit and ready reparted were the life and soul of the party.

The expedition proceeded without delay to the terminus of the former exploration on the banks of the subteranean river. Those who had accompanied the former expedition noticed a perceptible change in the appearance of the stream, which seemed to be much fuller and more turbulent, plunging and rearing in some unknown abyss below. A consultation was had on the bank, to determine whether an attempt should be made to cross in its present swollen condition. Mr. Knapp, myself and Sheriff Swaine suggested an abandonment of the expedition, but were overruled by Dr. Hawa, Major Trockmorton, Captain Holeraft and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the dangerous character of the attents.

Col. Leib, 5th U. S. (colored) heavy artillery, has transmitted to Gov. Oglosby a list of the number of soldiers who died in prison at Vicksburg, while prisoners of war, and who are now buried in the city graveyard at Vicksburg; also a list of Illinois soldiers' graves removed by Licut. Wm.

D. Egen, of the same regiment, to the city graveyard at Vicksburg. The lists show the regiment, rank and date of death of deceased, and contain five hundred names.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the average vote before the passage of the law, are reasonable to the public by based their claims to election upon wounds received and losses incurred in the case of the rebellion, and were often successful.

In the special election nearly half of those who had, by their revolutionary conduct, broken up the Legislature and paralyzed the Government, were candidates for re-lection, under pledges to repeat their performances unless the majority will yield to them the control of your proceedings. With two exceptions in West Tennessee, one in Middle Tennessee, and two in East Tennessee, they have been returned by

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

LOUISVILLE COURIER

FROM CHICAGO.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Co

This A. M. a little boy 12 years of age

named John McKath, was so severely in

jured that his life is despaired of. He was

endeavoring to get upon the front part

of an engine whilst in motion and

proceeding along the track of the Illinois

Central railroad, near the car works

He missed his hold and was thrown on the

track, the engine passing over him, cutting

the right hand; breaking the right leg, and

The anniversary of the death of Presi-

inflicting other fearful injuries.

CHICAGO, April 14.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Sanitary Commission in Spring-field, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated Holeraft and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the dangerous character of the attempt, declared they would rather perish than abandon the expedition now, and stand the ridicule which such a movement would entail upon their heads. The boat was accordingly launched, and Captain Holeroft, Dr. Hawn and myself entered, the doctor playfully remarking that some men who were destined to die another death could never be drowned. We found the passage much easier than we expected. Capt. Holeroft took the oars, while I grasped the tiller and the doctor held aloft the flambeau. A few vigorons strokes, and, with a sensation of reby that organization to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphan Home. About \$1,200 are still wanted to enable the trustees to locate the institution.

By order of Governor Fairchild, of Wiscorsin, half-hour guns were fired in Madison to-day, and flags displayed at half mast on the public buildings, in commemoration

of the anniversary of President Lincoln's The two hundred and forty Sioux Indians who have been two years in confinement at Davenport, have started for their new resformed the party that the passage had been safely accomplished. Captain Holcroft then returned and soon brought over the remainder of the party. The boat was firmly secured to a stout iron stake brought along for the purpose, and the party proceeded on the expedition. Directly ahead was a wide gallery, whose roof was so high that we could searcely distinguish it by the feeble light of the lamps, while to the right and left the stream ran through another gallery or chamber, the two intersecting each other like the arms of a Greek cross. We followed the gallery before us for about a quarter of a mile, when it suddenly narrowed, and apparently came to an abrupt termination. After searching for an outlet, and finding none, we were on the point of reinctantly turning back, when a shout of exultation from Dr. Hawn proclaimed that he had found an opening. To the right, and some distance from the termination of the cul de sac, the Doctor had discovered a narrow opening. Crawling through this on our hands and knees for a distance of several hundred yards, we came upon a high vaulted chamber, partially lighted from above, which was the most mag-

wooled sheep at \$5 to \$6.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Anniversary of Lincoln's Assassina-

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.

ervation on Nebraska river. The stocks of flour are very much reduced, and the market rules firm at yesterday's advance. No. 1 spring wheat opened quiet, with sales at \$1 26; it subsequently eclined to \$1 25a1 251/2, but after a second dispatch from New York was read on Change the market rallied and there was an advance of lallic, with buyers at the offered at \$1 88, rejected. Corn dull and

1 at 451/a 46c, No. 2 at 421421/c, and rejected at 40% a41% for fresh receipts, closing dull at 45%a46c for No. 1: canal corn afloat is in large supply, but dull, with sales of No. 1 at 47c and of rejected at meager at 261/a27c for fresh receipts of No. store. There is a good shipping demand for rye, and the market rules firm, with sales of fresh receipts of No. 1 at 581/a54c in store. and 55c affoat; small sales of winter receipts of No. 1 are reported at 51c in store. Relief of the Penitentiary and Insane Barley is in some demand for ship-

ment to Cincinnati, with sales of 13,000 bushels Canadian, to go to that market, at manity-to direct the Controller to issue his warrant upon the Treasury for a consider. 65c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess pork steady at \$25.25, and steam-rendered lard is in active demand at 17% to 18c, with sales the outside figure. Beef cattle steady at \$450 to \$650, for common to choice grades. Hogs easier at \$880 to \$935. Sheared sheep are selling at \$\$ 50 to \$ 75, and fat

Finances.

orehend that to meet the July inter-I apprehend that to meet the July inter-est on the State debt proper and upon the bonds leaned to such railroads as may fail to pay their coupons then falling due. I recommend the temporary appropriation of the funds realized by the sale of the specie captured with the remains of the Bank of Tennessee for that purpose, with-out permanently withdrawing it from the school fund. tion—The Fenian Movements—The Union Soldiers Buried near Rich-mond—Labor Contracts—Arlington Cemetery—French Occupation of Mexico—Internal Revenue.

Remuneration of Loval Citizens After mature deliberation, I have det ined to recommend to your favorable ederation the remuneration of loyal c To-day has been almost universally observed, out of regard for the memory of President Lincoln. All of the departments nals appear in mourning, and some republish their accounts of the great event of one year ago; flags were suspended at half mast on public places.

The House convened at noon, but immediately adjourned out of respect to the day. The President gave andience to-day to Secretary McCulloch and Congressman Raymond. No general visitors were received, and the executive offices were closed. Intelligence received here to-day does not attach much importance to the Fenian demonstrations on the northern frontier. Noth-

attach much importance to the Fenian demonstrations on the northern frontier. Nothing has yet occurred to warrant any action on behalf of the Government. The British Minister is also seemingly satisfied.

Dr. W. A. Spencer, who was surgeon of the post hospital at Richmond, Va., during the rebellion, states, in reply to an inquiry made by the Government authorities whether he could give any information concerning the Union dead buried near Richmond, that he had induced the undertaker to keep a record of all the Federal soldiers that were buried, and to mark their graves; but the object sought was frustrated by the destruction of the record in the great fire that occurred on the evacuation of the city.

Communications to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this to aid the writers in making contracts with the freed people who have assembled in Washington, and induce them to labor on the farms and plantations in the South and Southwest.

The Quartermaster's Department of Washington has been engaged for the last few months in removing the remains of

Union soldiers from different parts of Virginia to the national cemetery at Arlington, and has identified and removed sixteen hun-A private letter was received here to-day rom the City of Mexico from a well infrom Mexico. The 1st of June, it will be

The Internal Revenue Department inended to proceed with their collection of income tax under the old law, as there are no indications that Congress will modify it

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Nomination for Sheriff of New Orleans Parish—Our Special River and Commercial Reports

New ORLEANS, April 14. held last night, Gen. Harry T. Havs, late of parish. His friends are much elated, as the

the streets are flooded. The river is still rising and great fears of other crevasses are tertained. Business is dull.

Indiana from Louisville; the Stonewall and J. C. Swan left for St. Louis, Virginia for But little done in cotton; low middling 35a36c; middling 39a40c; stock on hand 167,000 bales. Sugar, light clarified, 161/c. Molasses, common, 50c. Flour, superfine \$7 25; fair extra \$10; good extra \$11. Bran \$1.15. Corn, mixed 971/2; white \$1; sales

BY TELEGRAPH. TENNIESSEE.

NORTHERN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE

Loyal Claims to be Assumed

Boy Terribly Lacerated — Services Yesterday in Memory of President Lincoln—Navigation Not Opening in the Upper Lakes—Buried at Vicksburg — Orphans' Home Transplanting a Dubious Cross— Our Special Commercial Summary. (Suc Rebels to be Kept on the Anxious seat.

AN INTENSE DOCUMENT.

TENNESSEE STILL REBELLIOUS.

NASHVILLE, April 13, P. M.—The river is rising slowly, with five feet on the shoals. To-day has been the warmest of the

season.
The Legislature met to-day. The Senate had no quorum, but the House had, and received the message of Gov. Brownlow.
The Governor to-day issued a message, which touches upon the following topics: The Late Elections. He says, that two elections have occurred since your deliberations were broken up by a portion of the House—one a general election for county officers, on the 3d of March; the other a special election of twenty-four Representatives and two Senators, in differ-

ent parts of the State. He continues: Whilst it is true in ma can be seen now, from the highest point on this island, in Lake Huron. I have lived here all my life, and don't remember seeing spring look more backward for navigation than this does. It will require great thaw continually to open by the first of May; yet it is impossible to predict with any certainty when navigation will open at this point.

Col. Leib, 5th U. S. (colored) heavy artillers, has transmitted to Gov. Oglesby a

Tennessee, they have been returned by large majorities. This result may well exresolvenment. It shows that not only the resolving Representatives, but their constituents, are ready to destroy the State Government.

The fear expressed in my proclamation of the 3d of March, that our people have not sufficiently recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late rebellion to appreciate the blessings of peace, is thus painfully realized.

The Franchise Bill. The objections to a stringent suffrage aw are plausable, and made under the guise of equal rights and republican liberty but experience will show that those wh but a few months ago were engaged in the ork of destroying all government, and d destroy State Government, and only d destroy State Government, a ded to destroy the National Gov be enfranchised. Those who committed treason disfranchised themselves. To restore them at once to the right of suffrage is simply to hand over to them that Government which was organized in spite of them upon the ruins of the one they had destroyed. This is what they now demand. The red handed marauder who has inflicted the most frightful wounds upon the body politic, demands that he, of all others, is the proper physician to heal them. They claim the right to destroy and build up, to kill and decident of the control of the c

The hospital for the insane is in the state of the officers of both institutions are unpaid, and your early action in reliet of both is an absolute necessity.

quiet and repose to the date of a State and permanent establishment of a State policy which shall give security to the loyal and restrain the disloyal.

(Signed) W. G. BROWNLOW.

Collector for New York-Trial of Jeff

Collector for New York—Trial of Jeff Davis—Releasing Prisoners Convicted by Court Marshal.

Washington, April 15.—It is probable that the President this week will nominate a Collector for New York.

The House Committee on Judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution, recently referred to them, involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jeff Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States, having decided the Indiana Military Commission for the trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having

FROM NEW YORK. Commemorative Ceremonies-The New York, April 14.—There are comemorative services of the auniversary of the death of President Lincoln in all the principle churches in the city. The American colors are flying at half-mast from all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

\$1.15. Corn, mixed 97½; white \$1; sales for the week 44,000 sacks; receipts 17,000. Oats 52c. Hay, prime Western, small lots, \$25.00. Pork \$25.00. Bacon; 13½c for shoulders, 16c for ribbed sides; \$7½c for clear; 20c for plain. Hams, 25c for sugar-cured. Choice Western beef, nett, 17c. Gold 126. New York sight ¼ premium.

| Solution of the car drivers' strike still continues. The public are greatly inconvenienced. The ship caulkers' and carpenters' strikes are also holding out. There is no truth in the reports that the choicera or other epidemic exists at Key West, Florida.

XXXIXth CONCRESS. FROM PHILADELPHIA. First Session.

THE DEERING MURDER Washington, April 13.
Senate.—The Senate agreed to the roort of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill. Seven Persons Killed.

Mr. Williams called up a bill to prevent Absence of Territorial Officers Absence of Territorial Officers trom their official duties. It provides that no Territorial officer shall be permitted to absent himself from the Territory of which he is an officer for more than thirty days at a time. Mr. Williams said the absence of Territorial officers from their posts on the other side of the Rocky Mountains was a source of great evil to the Territory. Territorial Judges, Governors and Secretaries frequently absent themselves for six months at a time, and visit Washington and other cities. Children Butchered Like Hogs. ALL FOR A LITTLE GOLD. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Full reports of

other cities.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, was conscious that Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, was conscious that great injustice had been done to the people of the Territories by the absence of their officers, but he thought the bill was too sweeping in its character.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, thought the provisions of the bill too strong. In many cases the absence of territorial officers was necessary for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Co mess, of California, said the bill calle. hi attention to the fact that territorial officers were selected from superannuatorial of the selected from superannuatorial officers were selec angled about their heads. A new axe, arp and bloody, was found in the rear of the dedicate when the definition of the victims seem to have loody work. All of the victims seem to have en struck on the left side of the forehead, just above the eye, with the back of the axe and then with the blade of the murderous

The demon minutes in the little by swas so horribly cut that his head ropped off when his body was lifted up, he other boy when discovered had his On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Ind., it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned today it be to meet again on Monday.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, asked the
Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Morrill, when he intended to report the bill conferring the
right of suffrage upon the colored people in
the District. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he would in-Mr. Morrill, of maine, and troduce the bill at an early day.
Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a communication from the colored people of the District of Columbia,

Participate in sharp cut on the side of the thead. Probably the most correct of the theories expressed is that all this dreadful work was done on Saturday morning, during the absence of Mr. Deering. His body and that of Miss Keating, his cousin, were found alongside of the barn, not far distant from the spot where the others were discovered. The bodies of Mr. Deering and Miss Keating were covered over with her Asking Congress to Participate in

the house were also examined, with discovering the body of the missing to The search is being resumed this morn

Intense.

Second Dispatch—An Additional
Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—LATER.—An
additional victim to the horribly
tragedy down on the Neck, was
discovered this morning. The body
of the missing boy Cornelius Corey
was found under a hay-stack, with his head
smashed in with a hammer and his throat

Iutense Excitement in the City.

The man arrested is named Anatine Sonte. He formerly belonged to the 5th Pennsylvania cavulry. The prisoner states that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, he

The Vienna journals described war as in-

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

the Celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia n the anniversary, April 16. It was re-Miss Keating were covered over wit with one of his feet partly stickin The Senate refused concurrence in the ouse amendment to The Liquor Bill iting the sale of liquor in any public

uilding.
Resolutions were adopted calling upon
he Secretary of the Interior for information
elative to the n this country, and what measures had een taken to prevent it. Senate went into executive session. with renewed vigor.

The Ledger says the more this murder is examined into the more astounding it appears. A mother and her four children are butchered, it is supposed singly, after being enticed from home, and without leaving Adjourned.
House.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, o

nstructing the committee on Commerce to nquire what legislatoin, if any, is neces Introduction of Cholera

enticed from home, and without leaving any marks of the hellish deed behind. Then upon the arrival of the husband and niece, for them to have been dealt with in the same manner, and still no spot of blood found in the house or yard, is indeed surprising. The only rational theory we have heard is, that upon the arrival of Mr. Deering and his niece he discovered that his famely were not in the house, started after them, and after leaving the house was met by the murderer and slain. The niece then, it is thought, followed her uncle, and was in turn killed in the same manner. Unfortunately it appears that the name into the United States.

*Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania made Naval Appropriation Bill. Naval Appropriation Bill.

The report was agreed to. The House receded from the following disagreements: \$20,000 for the Brooklyn yard; \$91,000 for the Norfolk yard; and agrees to the Senate amendment appropriating \$135,000 for the purchase of Oakman & Eldridge's wharf at Charleston, \$50,000 for Pensacola, and \$25,000 for the purchase of additional grounds at Annapolis. Other amendments were agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Unfortunately it appears that the name of the supposed murderer is not known by any of the neighbors; nor can any description of him be given. It is only known at present that he was a German laborer.
The excitement in regard to this horrible murder, in the lower section of the city, is

ents were offered, and reaching the section relating to cavalry the bill was laid over until Monday. A message was received from the Presi-dent covering the letter of the Secretary of Right of Americans

Army Bill.

on the fishing grounds. It was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The evening session was dispensed with. The House then adjourned.

ras found under a hay-stack, with his head mashed in with a hammer and his throat ut. The clothes of the supposed murderer ave been found. They are stained all ver with blood. The Bulletin gives the ollowing description of the supposed murderer: A German, named Anthony or Anoine; aged 28 to 30 years; heighth, 5 feet 11 nehes; very muscular; light complexion; gight hair, slight austache and goatee; pimples on the face; round shouldered; walks lowly. taking long strides spreaks impercut. The clothes of the supposed murderer have been found. They are stained all over with blood. The Bulletin gives the following description of the supposed murderer: A German, named Anthony or Antoine; aged 28 to 30 years; heighth, 5 feet 11 inches; very muscular; light complexion; light hair; slight mustache and goatee; primples on the face; round shouldered; walks slowly, taking long strides; speaks imperfect English. The police are making every effort to arrest the murderer.

The following is the most accurate description the detectives have been able to learn of the supposed murderer of the Decring family:

His first name is Antoine—last name unknown. He is believed to have been in the army. He was formerly from Brooklyn; is five feet eleven inches high, 25 or 28 years of age, round-shouldered, no side whiskers, light hair, a short, thin, light mustache, inclined to curl; at intervals has a downcast look, and weighs 175 to 180 pounds. an event unparalieled in the liston nations, certainly unparalieled in own. I think it eminently p that this Congress should put on its reto-day a resolution in memory of that The war, with its wonderful events, yave to history so many distingunames, took the young of the land made them into heroes; it made the men patriots, and women became mining angels all over the land. But among all the great developments o war were the character and life of great man whose loss the nation still Arrest of the Murderer.

that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, he killed the boy Cornelius Deering, while he was on the hay stack; but that another man by the name of Jacob Yonder, formerly of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, killed the rest of the family. The announcement of the arrest of Anatine Gonte created intense excitement throughout the city.

Extra editions of Bulletin and Telegraph were issued giving the particulars of the arrest. The news spread like wildfire, and vengeance against the prisoner was uttered on every side. An immense crowd collected around the police station at the State house and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of the murdered family Such a life and such a character will go State house and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of the murdered family wanted to take summary vengeance upon him. The prisoner was finally moved in safety to the Moyomensing prison.

Mrs. Dolan, the grandmother of the Deering children, fully identifies the prisoner as the man employed on the farm, and also the articles of clothing he had on when arrested as belonging to Mr. Deering.

The prisoner describes Yonder as follows: 38 to 39 years old, broad shoulders, heavy black moustache, dark brown hair, had boil on left side of his neck, wore military pants, weight 160 pounds; carried off black leather bag. Prisoner lost his thumb in the military service. sist its desire to strike one blow and to closing to perish by the hand of an assassin. It was not the hand of one man that killed President Lincoln. It was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery concentrated into fearful hate, that struck him down in that supreme hour of the nation's joy.

There are times in the history of men and of nations when they seem to stand so closely by the vail which shut out mortals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beating and feel the pulsation of the heart of God. Such a time have we passed through, when two hundred and fifty thousand patriotic spirits broke through the folds of that vail and went up into the presence of God, and, when at last the parting folds admitted the President to go with the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation felt, indeed, it could hear the whispers of God coming down among the children of men, kneeling at that troubled hour, when joy and sadness were so strangely commingted. Advices by the Saxonia—Honors to the Banker, Peabody—The Austro-Prussian Aflair-Victory over the Chinese Rebels. New York, April 15, P. M.—The Saxonia.

The American people listened to the oice of their God and made a solemn cov The anxiety, instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the Constitutionnel, said to have emanated from the foreign office, has increased on account of apprehension that if these powers go 'to war France cannot, even if she would, maintain neutrality. *

The official Gazette publishes the contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph to America.

Austria and Prussia.—The Prussian note to the minor German States says: Austria, without any provocation on the part of

LOCAL NOTICES.

Send your orders fer grape vines, the S. Duucan & Son, Fern Creek, Nursers ap16 dl&wl to the minor German States says: Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered an armament of a threatening character, which compels Prussia to arm also. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having vainly endeavored to obtain them by alliance with Austria. Von Bismark asks the support of the minor States, in the event of being aftacked by Austria.

The Vienna innurals described war as in the vient of being aftacked by Austria.

Send your orders for strawber plants, to H. S. Duncan & Son, Fern Cre Nursery, Fern Creek, Ky. ap16 dl&w Kanawha Salt.—Attention is directed to the advertisements of Col. Henry Dent, who is the sole agent in this city for the Kanawha Salt Company. He has a large stock of the genuine article on hand at all

Louisville on the 1st of May.

All those in favor of President Johnson and opposed to Radicalism are invited to attend. Perryville, Ky.-ap 14d1&w1

Roback's Blood Pills are undoubted For Roback's Blood Pills are undoubted by the most valuable of all the cathartic pills offered to the public—operating by virtue of a special affinity for the muc ous membrane of the bowels, being suyar-coated they are especially adapted for the use of children, and are unquestionably one of our most satisfactory catharties and should be in constant use in domestic practice.

apr16 dew A Berlin telegram says it is believed, in reply to a dispatch of the Austrian Ambassador, that Prussia will state that she also has no intention of following an argressive policy, but would desire explanations respecting the armaments of Austria.

Florence telegrams announced the formation of a camp of seven hundred thousand men at Bologne, under General Caldini, and that the principal Generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 6th; that a large squadrom is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations are going on in Vienna. On the

been agreed upon between Italy and Prussia.

Shanghai advices to March 9 state that the Imperial troops have gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North. Fifty thousand of the letter are said to have been

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, SATURDAY EVENING, April 14, 1866. At the close of last week commercia nsactions were dull and drooping, conseent in part to the decline, or rather the ppreciation of currency. All the leading arts are equally dull, with but a limited or home demand for the leading products. complaints of dull times and a falling off in trade prevail everywhere, notwithstanding the fact that merchants and capitalists more Northern cities are making loans. or advances, to Southern planters on their crops, in order to secure tae trade of that section. The Alabama Legislature has enacted a lien law in favor of claimants in such cases, yet trade languishes. In the meantime the bulk of transactions are merely to supply the pressing wants of consumers, with no noticeable speculative movement in any staple article of trade or ovement in any staple article of trade or

production, not even cotton. We notice an increased activity in many of the leading departments of trade yesterday, and to-day, with a steady export demand for flour, grain, hay and provisions. calle. hi attention to the fact that territorial officers were selected from superannuated politicians of the East, for whom no use could be found at home. These men corrupted the morals of the people of the territories. Territorial officers ought to be selected from the inhabitants of the territories, and not from used up politicians of the East.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hours expired, and the special order, which was the consideration of bills from the Pension Committee, was called for.

Southern planters are in the market purchasing supplies of choice old crop wheat and corn, and orders were filled for Atlanta, the purchases being wholly for seed. There is also a steady and increasing demand for choice potatoes, the Northern Neshance preferred, for Southern use for seed. The dry goods dealers and wholesale druggists and jobbers are active, and doing a heavy spring trade. Southern planters are in the market purspring trade.

otton was large, and we notice an increasing interest in the semi-weekly sales of this staple. The particulars of the sales will be ound under the appropriate heading. In the grocery trade the market is more steady and active, with sales during the pkgs. raw and refined sugar—the steeks on hand consisting almost wholly of island products, via New York, with but very ager receipts from Louisiana.

The river has been rising all the week, naving obtained a good high tide, and the falls are navigable for the heaviest class of boats. The weather has been dry and seasonable until to-day, when it was showery. The packet trade hence to Memphis and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers continues fair and tolerably prosperous. The rates of 25c for unwashed fleece, and 43@46c for tub-washed freights to New Orleans are somewhat lower, with engagements yesterday as follows:
Pound lots, heavy, including bacon and obacco, 45c; bulky articles 50c, and to plantation landings 60c; pork, per barrel, \$1 for through and \$1 50 for way lots; flour, per barrel, 80c; corn, per sack, 50c; horses and mules, per head, \$12; hay, per ton, to tions. Sales to-day were 118 hhds, with 21 rejections. way places, \$15, with no through shipments of that article to New Orleans.

The dispatches to the Board of Trade rom New York quoted cotton dull and market unchanged in every respect at 38c. Dry goods market dull and prices unchanged. Sugar in moderate demand and prices firm; hard at 15% a16c. Flour in good demand and prices advanced 5a10c. Wheat n fair demand and prices advanced 1a2c. Pork in fair demand and prices firm at \$25 621/425 75. Lard in fair demand and prices firm at 18%c. Whisky dull and nominal at \$2 27. Rio coffee market dull, but prices are unchanged; receipts 7,800 bags, and sales of 3,400 bags; stock on hand 83,000

The Cincinnati dispatch to the Board of Trade quoted pork quiet at \$25a25 25; lard held at 18c, but 173/c offered; bacon clear sides at 141/a153/4c. Whisky free and dull at \$2 22. Flour superfine at \$7a750. Wheatchoice old red at \$2a2 05. White closed at \$2 25a2 30. Corn-mixed and white at 54a 57c. Oats at 35a39c. Market quiet and unchanged.

The dispatches to the Board of Trade from Chicago quoted pork firm at \$25 25; lard at 18a181/c; bacon shoulders, loose, at 12c; bacon hams, canvased and uncanvased, at 19a21c. Wheat firm at \$1 26. Corn rejected at 41c; No. 1 at 451/2c. Oats quite fresh at 261/4c. Whisky unchanged and nominal. Flour firm at \$5 25a5 75, MONETARY. There is no pressing demand for money,

and the rates of interest are unchanged. and the rates of interest are unchanged. First-class paper is received at 9 per cent., and good commercial paper at 9 to 12 per cent. In the outside market 1 to 1½ per cent. In the outside market 1 to 1½ per cent. a month is usualy required.

Gold was steady in New York today and the rates were closely followed by dealers in our market. Offerings of gold are very brokers being forced to ship to New York 1261/8; 12 M., 1261/4; 1 P. M., 1261/4; 4 P. M., 1261/2.

Government securities remain unchange

There is no disposition to operate in goldbonds, and seven-thirties are the only Govsell readily at par to 1001/4, and are held by Exchange was in request to-day, and

banks were buying at 1-10th and selling at

Review of the Market.

[Note.—Our quotations are the wholesale niless otherwise stated. In filling small of the city or country trade an advance of three per cent. Is obtained.] BAGGING AND ROPE-The stocks are fair, with

common, \$3 00@4 75 ₱ doz. Broom corn, \$300@220 ₱ ton,for choice. Butter fair, 30@35e.: do.,choice 40@ 50c.; N. York 45@50c♥ В. Beans, \$1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

ouying at \$2 15 per bushel. Ginseng, buying at 0@75c. Pm for new and old. Onions, in lots to calers, none. Potatocs, Neshannocs, for seed, in dealers, none. Potatocs, Neshannocs, for seed, in lots, at \$4 00@4 10; Northern, \$2 25@3 77 % bbl. Peaches, dried, dull, 12/2615c. 9 % for unpealed, and 20@24c. 9 % for peeled. CANDLES AND SOAP-We quote sales of star

Pers, in loss, at season.

DOMESTICS—We quote Great Western sheetings at 24c, and other brands at the same rates.

BHY GOODS—The sales have been large and prices steady, with ample stocks on hand. Domestics, standard sheetings selling freely at 24c, while Southern are a fraction less. We quote bleached sheeting, New York mills, at 50c; Lonsale, 354c; Hope, 30c; tickings, A. C. A., 75c; A. 50c; D. 35c; Connestoga, 45c;35c, as to width. Stripes, 25c;35c; checks, as to weight, &c., 25c;45c; cotton-ades, 30c; 50c; prints, standard, 40c;35c; Merrimac, 20c;21c; London mourning, £c; Duchess B., 16c; Wamsutta, 15c; ginghams, 25c; delanes, 55c; sorset jeans, standard, 20c;30c; Kentucky jeans, 25c;65c; brown drills, standard, 20c;30c;willed slieslas, 21/yc; cambrics, paper, 21c; colorec, 18c; spool-cotten, Coates' or Clark's, \$1 10 per dozen.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—There is a good inquiry for shipment and for the local trade, with sales of 220

blyment and for the local trade, with sales of 220 bbls superfine flour at \$6 7567 25, and 310 bbls extra family, as to brand, at \$9 25611; a sale of 500 bbls on private terms; sales to bakers, including fancy, at \$6 25 to \$11 25612; a sale of 50 bbls at \$6 30 bbls at GROCERIES-Good jobbing and country, as we

Gibe for prime. We quote refined hard sugar at 18% Gibe for prime. We quote refined hard sugar at 18% Gibe for prime. We super sugar at 18% Gibe for prime with the sugar at 18% Gibe for sugar at 18%

131/6131/c; fair to good 121/6131/c; New Orlea

and 36 bales at \$14. A sale of \$5 tons hard pressed, at \$14 P ton; a sale of 80 bales wharf, prime, at \$14; also, sales on the wharf at \$13 @14; and 134 bales prime at \$15, delivered at depot HIDES AND TALLOW-We quote green hides

LIME—Sales of 160 bbls at \$1 25@1 30. OILS-Linseed oil lower in lots, with sales at \$138@140 @ gallon. Lard oil, No. 1; at \$150, and choice at \$170. Coal oil 56@00c. Benzine, 35@40c. POTATOES—Sales of 472 bbls Northern peach-blows at \$3 50@3 65, and \$4@4 25 for Neshanoes, for

e latter delivered. We quote good Northern lows at \$3 25@3 65, in lots, and 175 bbls MS AND LARD-There is more inweek of fully 800 bags coffee, chiefly Rio, 18c, and 10 kegs at 20c. A sale of 5 bbls mess beef at at quotations, and sales of upwards of 1,500 | \$2050. Bulk meat in demand, with a sale to a deal of 360,000 ms shoulders and clear-ribbed sides at 91/20

> lard at 15%c, to a dealer.
>
> SALT—Sales of Kanawha and Ohio River Com pany at 50c, in lots of 50 or 100 bbls. of raw, free, at the date of our last issue declining to sales yesterday at \$2 22, the stock on hand being very light. We quote in bond at 24c. A sale of 8 bbls new copper at \$225, and 18 bbls patent Bourbon at \$2 25; a sale of 7 bbls prime old Bourbon at \$7; and 1 bbls new copper at \$2 25. WOOL-Market dull, and buyers are paying 23@

Louisville Tobacco Market. We notice a slight improvement in the pri-for all good qualities and all grades, except

\$ 3 00@ \$ 4 50@ \$ 5 50 4 50@ 5 25 6 00@ 8 60 6 00@ 9 00 9 00@12 00 10 00@13 00 13 00@15 00 14 00@17 00 16 00@18 00 18 00@20 00 19 00@23 00 25 00@64 00 ting, good to fine... The stock on hand March 31..... Received for the week from the country Stock on hand

narket closing firm.
HSKY—Steady at \$2.26 for refilled, and \$2.26\/2
T for State and Western. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-Sales active and Cut meats and oneon quark.

Lard firmer at 184,6184.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18—P.M.

Money easy and quiet at 566 per cent on cal Sterling steady at 107%@107% NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Louisville Live Stock Market. BOURBON HOUSE.

BOURBON HOUSE.

H. F. VISEMAN.......Proprietor.

LOUISVILLE. April 14, 1895.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle the present weel has been very light, barely sufficient to meet the de mand, but prices went down fully 25c § 100 9s, not ock open board the following were the withstanding the short supply. All the stock offer New York, April 14— Gold a shade easier, opening at 126%. des 125% and closing at 126%. Exports of specie to-day \$35,000. HOGS-Are in good supply, and the market dull mon to fair. REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET

SHELBY HOUSE. BEEF CATTLE—We quote the best grades of cattle having sold from \$4 to \$7 50; medium to good, \$5 75 to \$6 75; and common to inferior, \$4 to \$5 gross

Jefferson City Cattle Market.

New York Cattle Market.

Live hogs, Dressed per ewi. per lb.

New Orleans Market.

-648,047 731,286 - 538,103

SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR ALL LUNG AND THROAT AF-

Sc P gallon.

LOUR—We have again to note a very dull ms

DRN-Is in fair supply and in good demand. The to day embrace 16,000 sacks, of which 500 mixe

c F bush.

Bax—There were considerable sales to-day, b much lower prices, embracing 4,000 sacks, witch 4,250 sacks solid at \$1 10, 1,300 at \$1 15, and 5 at 117, \$1 100 as since, not previously reported to 4700 bates good Western solid at \$24 \$0 ton. Fors.—There was a fair demand to-day, and the comprised 100 bbis good \$250 and 50 bbis,

les comprised 100 bbls messat \$23 and 100 bbls, his of 50 and 100 bbls, at \$23 25@28 30 \$2 bbl. It is alling at \$23 50 \$2 bbl. It is alling at \$23 50 \$2 bbl. It is alling at \$25 50 \$2 bbl. It is alling at \$25 50 \$2 bbl. It is alling at \$25 50 \$2 bbl. It is all \$25 50 \$2

con—We note a very good jobbing demand the being supplied at 15,6435c @ B for shoul , 15c for ribbed sides, 155c for clear ribbes s, 175c for clear sides, 25c for plain hams, and or sugar-cured. ILEXY—Wester rectified is retailing at \$2.306.

eight.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is a good supply of il descriptions of butter on hand, and there is a fain emand for choice Northern, but other descriptions re dull. Northern is selling at 45660c, and Western

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

-Unchanged.
-Wheat unchanged. Corn advanced; at

N-Irregular. 2-Dull and drooping; fully fair, 14%c. 2-Superfine, \$13,5667 50. Oats are quoted at \$3c. Corn is held at

stons-Pork, \$28; bacon sides, 15%c; shoul-

rs, 13½C.
14. ** Quoted at \$25 per ton.
COSACCO—Fair, 14@16.
GONEY—Sterling held at \$3%. Gold, 125%.
sights unaltered.

NEW YORK, April 14-P. M. Trox-Without decided change at 37%@38c fo

Denims—Arkwright brown 20: do blue 38; Bosto own 50; do blue 32½; Amoskeag 53½; Haymake Manchester 37½; Massachusetts 38; New Yor Pearl River 50; W. Brown 35; Wide World 3

ned Sheetings—N. Y. Mills 52%; Wamsutt onville 37; Lonsdale 33; Dwight 29. a Sheetings—Amoskeag A 25; Augusta 2

rk inactive and has fluctuated daily. It close

roleum—We have had a very full market crude and refined in bond. Prices h ally decreased, and at the close are heavy for crude and 38% 950c for refined in bond.

Firm, at 8%c. on corn to Buffalo. FOREIGN MARKETS.

ined 28@289d.
onsols 85%55%; five-twenties
tiral 80%@80%;
icle says: English funds have
ence of the less threatening
s from Germany, with the tone

THE DEATH OF A LITTE CHRISTIAN

CHICAGO MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAN. Sold in Louisville by fe2t d&wSm EDWARD WILDER.

Louisville, Ky., February 1st, 1866.

REMOVAL.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

KAHN & WOLF,

NO. 270 MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE A few doors below Seventh, Where they will be happy to see their friends a

1 the cry review.

5 0 % gailon.

LARD—There is a fair stock on hand, but it is held the prices beyond the views of foreign buyers. Prime in tierces is retailing at 19c, and in kegs at 21c. nation they will be mappy to see their Priends an ustomers and the trade generally. Buying exclusively for Cash, and manufacturing tell Goods in Philadelphia under the superintend tee of one of the firm, give them facilities in business. ence of one of the firm, give them hadritice in our-ness unsurpassed by any house in the West. They are now receiving from their manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and Summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern markets. Chickens are selling at the reduced price of \$18615 ?
Chickens are selling at the reduced price of \$18615 ?
cys at \$45 ? doz. Potatoes are selling at \$25 contions at \$2 5065; apples at \$768, and beans at \$10 bit. MANUFACTORY, 22 F URTH STR'T PHILADELPHIA, PENN. KAHN & WOLF.

th original \$2 5065; apples at \$1659; as \$668 \$V\$ bit.

COFFEE—The demand for the interior is being supplied by dealers at 5562715; \$V\$ a, currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

Limit Banch Section of 55 bales sold on private Limit Banch Section of 55 bales sold on private Limit Banch Section of 55 bales and 75 section of 55 bales and 75 section of 55 bales and 75 section of 55 bales. FOR CLERK COURT OF APPEALS. WE are authorized to announce W. F. De office of the office of Hancock County, a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the next Augus d22 dre TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

WANTED-INFORMATION-OF JAMES O'BANNON who left his friends while labor IT O'BANNON who left his friends while labing under an abberation of mind. He size
old, about 5 feet in lander of mind. He size
old, about 5 feet in lander of mind. He size
old with
mere pants and vest, and brogan shoes.
Any one knowing of such a person will plea
communicate to E. O'BANNON, Louisville, or
all w2* Lewisport, Hancock county, Ky
MYANDON. ard advanced to 18c; 1,500 tierces sold at but at the close there were no sellers %c. —Clover seed lower at \$5.80@5.90, timothy 30, flax steady at \$2.25. Linseed oil in demand at \$1.25, but holders

> \$25 Bartlett Sewing Machine. \$25 ICENSED UNDER PATENTS OF HOWE,
> L Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer
> L Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer
> State having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson or four motion Under-feed. We want Agents to
> sell them. Will pay \$50 to \$500 per month, or allow
> large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid
> for when sold. For Circulars, Terms, &c., inclose mp and address.
>
> PAGE BROTHERS, GENERAL AGENTS,
> PAGE Offices, Philadelphia, Penn., Toledo

> Sews with double or single thread.—Scientific mh3i dim&w2m PHŒNIX HOTEL, N. W. Corner Ninth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

KANAWHA THIS SALT's a most superior article for the man-ufacture of ICE CREAM, as it will not dissolve as quickly as my other of a finer grain and still re-lain its qualities. For sale by ALUM SALT. For sale by
Sole Agent for Kanawha Salt Company,
Sole Agent for Kanawha Salt Company,
api4 di6&wi between Main and Sive

KANAWHA SALT.

HENRY DENT, Only Agent in this city. If you want KANAWHA

NO. 31 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER.

KANAWHA SALT, being free from lime, will not crust on Meat or Butter, but will care them in all kinds of weather, he or cells were or many and the crust of weather, he can be supported by the control of the control o CARRIAGES

W. F. SPYBEY, Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, And Light Spring Wagons, lefferson Street, bet, Sixth and Seventh,

NORTH SIDE OF MAIN,

STRAUS & HYMAN.

Successors to Collis Ormsby.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRALERS IN

135 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND BULLI ?

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 302.,

BE DRAWN SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH, 186

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE OF .. ONE PRIZE OF.

LOUISVILLE, KY

LOUISVILLE, KY. Repairing of all kinds done in the best man er and at reasonable rates. apS 012.86 w2

SPECIAL NOTICE. GARVIN, BELL & CO.

TAKE pleasure in notifying their old friends, cus tomers and merchants generally that they have resumed business on the Between Seventh and Eighth Streets

All of which we offer at minimum prices. HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Cherokee Remedy!

12 000
Eighths, \$2 00.
Eighths FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Manhattan Life Insurance Comp'y JANUARY 1, 1866. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by death on Pol-icles, bonus and payment of Annultics. Paid Expenses, Salaries, Rev-enue Stamps, Taxes, Medi-cal Examiners' Fees, Com-89,063 18 486,181 18

Real Estate. 57,350 00 Premium Notes on Policies in force. 1,041,261 41 The actual estimate of the 449,181 75

the actual estimate of the politics splich secures these notes is about \$1,300,000.] United States and New York State Stocks, cost. Duarterly and Semi-Annually Premiums deterred and Premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission.
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
Market value of the Securities, \$261,018-30.] nterest accrued to date, and all other property..... 35,569 56 82,319,190 80

NOTES TAKEN FOR HALF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS. EXPENSES LESS THAN THOSE OF ANY TEN YEARS NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED. Policies incontestable.
G. Y. WEMPLE, Sec. | HENRY STOKES, Pres.

ROB'T ATWOOD, Agent,
Office over Store of D. S. Benedict & Sons.
mhofdi2&w2

KENTUCKY HOME OFFICE:

Corner Main and Second Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Capital, Jan. 1, 1866 \$311,568 04

WM. P. LEDWICH, Secretary. 1813 de wim

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRUGS,

181 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY., OFFER TO THE TRADE THROUGH-out the Western and Southern States, an entire

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, Dye Stuffs, Glassware,

AND FANCY GOODS!

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Embracing everything usually found in a Drug Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, &c., And Agents for the sale of the most celebral American and foreign

FAMILY MEDICINES. They are in a position to offer special inducements to DRUGGISTS. MERCHANTS and DEALERS GENERALLY FOR CASH.

NOTICE THE STYLE OF OUR FIRM WILL hereafter be WILSON, PETER & CO., Mr. WM. H. DILLINGHAM having been admitted as a partner since January 1st, 1866.

WILSON & PETER. THOS. É. WILSON. ARTHUR PETER. W. H. DILLINGHAM. ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

167 Main Street, Corner of Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Chemical Works TO NOS. 28, 29 & 30 FIFTH STREET, setween Main and Water, in the rear of our Store. We have introduced here entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S MEDICINES SMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Cherokee Cure!

be sole proprietor, DR. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker st., N.Y.

NOTICE.

OF TEXAS.

The Journal Floors Itself.

Mercy is certainly a predominant senti-nent with General Crittenden, but he was lossibly influenced by the idea that the luiou soldiers of his State were in greater nger of oppression than those whom the

to this affair, but since our venerable friend of the Journal has so audaciously spoken of What could be meaner or more conit we feel released from any obligations we may have felt, on the score of friendship, to Journal expresses that Gen. Crittenden, celieving that the rebels were in the masay nothing about it. We know where those jack-knives are, and so does Prentice. te their resentment and vengeance by im-We recognized him by the dim moonlight loring the Executive clemency for Mr. bavis and John C. Breckinridge. Such an as the leader of the ruffian band who took our pet knives from us. He tried to make himself look a little uglier than common, ould only have had its origin in a cowardly heart. Gen. Crittenden gave his and they were good ones, why he in the hope that he could in that with these two unfortunate had been his personal chance of recognition. But he was mpathized with these two unfortunate riends and he knew them to be as ugly at first as it was possible to be, and he could n't improve on that. We knew him at once. He has been practicing all fortunate. He had seen Mr. Davis sorts of tricks for months to get those the Stars and Stripes, and by his heroism | premium knives which had been presented us for our good looks, and we have arms upon the hard tought and desperate. flanked him every time, and he was at last driven to the desperate resort which he mentioned in the paragraph above quoted. been sufficiently punished for it. One had languished in a gloofny prison, cut off from family and friends for trade. rom family and friends, for twelve ong and carrying it in our boot-leg; that's the way and, far from home, associates and friends. Was it wrong for General Crittenden, nder these circumstances, to express symnathy for those men who had been his send it to him ends, and who, however much they had sinned, had suffered so severely for it? Count Von Bismarck startled us last year We think not. General Crittenden, like Count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agreevery other sensible man, sees that the war by his bold defiance of the Prussian Assumption of the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agreevery other sensible man, sees that the war by his bold defiance of the Prussian Assumption of the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree this act shall be of the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startled us last year arrest of offenders agree the count Von Bismarck startl We think not. General Crittenden, like

crime and be the source of untold evils. It is far better, both for the individuals and is far better, both for the individuals and the it is Austria which must suffer in this control in the control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in this control of the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in the individuals and it is Austria which must suffer in the individual which is Austria which in the individual which is Austria which

minister equal justice to both when they are aggrieved, and see that the rights of all are protected and secured. The interests of society will prompt all good men in every neighborhood and section to frown upon all attempts at injustice against the

and they exhibit not the spirit or any facts upon which to base such a belief. We see men who have served in both armies daily, in friendly, social and business intercourse, and they exhibit a possible of the served in both armies daily, in friendly, social and business intercourse, and they exhibit to the slightest aminosity or hostility against each other. In a word, they have no disposition to keep up the war upon their own account. So far as the Confederates are concerned their cause is lost and they know it. The Federals are satisfied that they have triumphed and they respect the valor of their opponents, so unstantiate, or dinance, regulation, or custom, to drow the members of either party, and servind and furnish the members of either party, and servinds and furnish the members of either party, and for lall appears in the United States and foresecontiates, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servinds, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory of the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be particularly against each other. In a word, they have no disposition to keep up the war upon their own account. So far as the Confederates are concerned their cause is lost and they know it. The Federals are satisfied that they have triumphed and they respect the valor of their opponents, so un-

we agan their own account. So has been considered and considered and encountered is tool and they know it. The Federals are set in the contraction of the contrary not instancible present they have trimpled and they respect the vator of their opponents, so unstakably exhibited upon a hundred bloody fields of battle. The men who would now excite emultise between them are the common enumies of both and the enemies of society. They should be spit upon and kicked out of every respectable community. They are fire through and margined, who in inherly-nine cases in a hundred will be found to have taken no part in the war on either side. Watch them!

Fermature smartness is a disease in this country. The Lonisville Courier exhibits a position of slavery or involuntary servitude, and they are contracted in the country. The Lonisville Courier exhibits a position of process of the country of

the State wherein the court having juristhe State wherein the court naving juris-diction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposi-tion of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found culty. ast the Louisville Journal has been in-

incrite. Journality to describe the first of May Conversation in the land in flags, the first of May Conversation in the land in the first of May Conversation.

Minimum of that the statement was not correct, but the Journal and illiprofesses to believe, where the mass of the land in the land of the first of the first of the Journal of the Conversation.

Market of the Conversation of

persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act, and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Torritory within which they are executed. Sec. 6. And be in further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person repersons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process hall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction. Fax., The other night, while walking in his usual quiet manner along the street, was attacked suddenly by ten ruffians, and robbed of two dozen jack-knives. Fax., like the brave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, but, like the South in the war, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behalf, a handsome reward for the recovery of the hardware. The police, we understand, are on the alert.—[Journal.

We had determined to make no reference to this affair, but since our venerable friend

driven to the desperate resort which he mentioned in the paragraph above quoted. We saved the grand premium knife, however, and have it yet. Knowing that he was after it, we have been in the habit of carrying it in our boot-leg; that's the way he and his ruffians overlooked it. As he has all the rest, however, and we do not wish to be exposed to similar attacks in the future, and as we know he will never cease his efforts until he gets it, we intend to send it to him.

Appears to the desperate resort which he mentioned in the paragraph above quoted. States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the year of committed within any one of the organized termitories of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further exacted, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may he allowed them for similar services in other cases; and in cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to axecute the process show, at a little more length than a mere notice, how such a line may be immediately notice, how such a line may be immediately made with great advantage.

1. An air line direct from Cincinnati to Louisville, from the foot of Broadway to the landing at Louisville, is just 85 miles. The shortest line by rail is 187 miles. The shortest line by rail is 187 miles. We see, therefore, that there is no direct line of railroad between the two cities. Allowing for a milroad bridge over the Ohio, at or near the mouth of the Licking, which sooner or later must come, passengers may go from Cincinnati to Louisville in four hours, with perfect case and safety; and for all purposes of business and commerce, the distance, between these two cities would be as much annihilated as

is over and that no good can result from keeping alive its heart-burnings and asperities, that it is better to cultivate kindly feelings, and by friendly acts and expressions remove, if possible, the memories of those four years of bloody and exasperating strife. The insinuation that he was moved to make the declarations referred to from the motives attributed by the Indianapolis Journal is as inconsistent with his chivalrous character as it is degrading to the editor who made it.

The possible good can be subserved by simplifing the emitties of the late Confederate and Federal soldiers. The country at large, we well as the particular communities in which they live, must suffer by it. The war is over, and we may as well recognize the fact. Men who have bravely fought may well afford to respect each other. Personal warfare upon such issues cannot be productive of good, and will fill the land with crime and be the source of untoid evils. It is far better, both for the individuals and for the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike. It is far better, both for the individuals and for the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike.

It is Austria which must suffer in this content of the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike.

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It is Austria which must suffer in this content of the peace of society, that these men shall strike in the content of the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike in the content of the peace of society, that these men shall strike in the cont It is Austria which must suffer in this contest. Composed of an incongruous assortment of heterogeneous nationalities, with the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet visible on every side. By so doing they may serve each other and the State and Nation.

Let neither the Confederate or Federal soldiers pay any heed to those who would simulate emitties or revive exasperations by references to the past. Such men are the enemies of both. They are in the pursuant of selfish ends, and expect to accomplish some personal object by arraying those men against each other. The law will administer equal justice to both when they recovered each other the kinds and expect to accomplish some personal object by arraying those men against each other. The law will administer equal justice to both when they

Beautiful Incident—The Dying Daughter of a Sioux Chief Re-quests Burial Among White People—Affecting Funeral Cere-

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A Correct Copy.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., March 8, 1866. FORT LARAMIE, D. T., March 8, 1866.
A very important interview with spotted
Tail, Chief of true Brule Sloux, and a party
of his tribe, took place to-day with Col.
Maynadier and the officers of the post.
Some ten days ago Col. Maynadier received notice from Spotted Tail (whom we
will call by his more euphonious Indian
name, Pegaleshka), that his daughter was
dead, and requested permission to bury her
at the fort. Her last request was to be
buried among the whites, as she had for

at the fort. Her last request was to be buried among the whites, as she had for several years been among them, and her death was mainly due to her inability to stand the hardships of roving Indian life so severe a winter as the last.

Permission was granted, and Pegaleshka was asked to come as soon as possible. Today Col. Maynadier received information that Pegaleshka had reached the Platte River, about two miles from the fort, and would soon arrive. He, with his personal staff and the principal officers of the garrison, rode out to meet the chief and encountered him about midway between the fort and the him about index petween the fort and the Platte. Mutual greetings took place, and they all turned and rode rapidly to the fort, presenting a brilliant array of officers in uniform and savages in buffalo robes, while in front rode the Adjutant, bearing a small littled State and

they all turned and rode rapidly to the fort, presenting a brilliant array of officers in uniform and savages in buffalo robes, while in front rode the Adjutant, bearing a small United States flag.

On reaching headquarters, a council was held. The room was decorated with regimental colors of the 5th United States volunteers and other flags and soon all were arranged in proper Indian council roder.

Pegaleshka does not smoke, and moreover, being in mourning for his fair daughter, it would have been against their rules.

After a few moments silence, Col. Maymadler rose and said:

My BROTHER (taking his hand)—I am glad to see you, because it proves that you are my friend, and that you put confidence in the message I sent you. You know that whatever I say to you you can depend upon, and your being here is a proof of it.

Iknow the sad errand on which you come, but before I speak of it, let me say that the Great Father has decided to send commissioners bere in order to make peace with you, while I, who am only the cheft soldier, will see that you are well treated until the commissioners come. They will be here in two or three months.

I sympathize deeply in your affliction and grief at the loss of your daughter, and feel proud and glad that you wish to have her remains left here, near the chief who sleeps on yonder hill, and intrusted to the safe keeping of me and my soldiers.

The Great Spirit has taken her, and wilk keep her, safe until you see her again in the sky. I have done.

Pegaleshka was visibly affected, and tears rolled from his eyes. For sometime he could not speak; at length, summoning his Indian fortitude, he began:

XAm I dreaming only that I am in this beautiful room, and surrounded by such friends as you; have I been asleep during four years of suffering and distress and have now wwoke to see this place, or is it still a dream. I can hardly believe it reality, but the beauty of the day, the sky without a cloud, the wind calm and still, and sun the process of both river and rail and the whole out th

see clearly that rew things have come be-fore them of more commercial importance than this. The abolition of slavery has put away forever all difficulties and ob-structions in the trade between the two banks of the Oh'o, and now is the time to this I will ask some compensation and assistance for me and my people.

I thank you for offering to attend my remedy, I say let her palpitation.

mprove our advantages.

APRIL 4.

The boy that was told that the best

funeral. She should be buried possible, as she has been dead s. I have brought her more than a hundred miles.
He sat down, and Col. Maynadier rose to

my Brother—I will answer some of your

Personal Explanation. Personal Explanation.

House.—Mr. Chandler, of New York, stated if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the civil rights bill he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, 'stated that he had been called out by unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but twenty-seven minutes. When he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew he would not have dodged the question if he had been present. He would have voted aye. wondering at the scene.

§ The prayer was ended, the coffin raised upon the scaffold, and all slowly withdrew. Thus was the daughter of Pegaleshka consigned to her last resting-place.

Who can tell what may be the ending of this interesting and improving health of the state of

who can tell what may be the ending of this interesting and impressing incident? That it will secure the peace which is being negotiated is almost certain; for Pegaleshka never would have intrusted the remains of his dearest child in the hands of his enemies.
The strongest traits of an Indian—espe The strongest traits of an Indian—especially of a Sioux—arghis love for his children and respect for his child and respect for his children. Then, also, his consenting to, and joining in, a Christian burial for her, in sight of hundreds of his tribe, may be taken as a token of his confidence and belief in the white man's doctrine.

May God grant that this may be the commencement of a peace and friendship towards this much abused race, who have been driven, step by step, into absolute desperation and need, to fight for life. Despoiled of their territory, forced from their poiled of their territory, forced from their homes, they have no recourse but war, un-less a just and liberal Government will give

them just and liberal compensation.
TAKSHA-OTAH. [From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 7th.] Direct Railroad from Cincinnati to

on this ago, passed a charter, of which the lowing are the material parts:

Railroad Land Grants. The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a comminication from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress passed in the years 1850, '53 and '56, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These grants would exand Louisana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, These grants would expire by limitation on the 11th of August, 1896, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfinished condition. The President recomends the time within which they must be completed shall be extended for a period of five years. The message was referred to Committee on Public Lands. several years ago was a direct railroad line to Louisville. Indeed, when one considers the very indirect and awkward way of getting there by rail now, he will not be surprised to find that in fact few persons go by rail. And when, in addition to this, he considers that Cincinnati and Louisville stand to each other very General. Mr. Deming from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back a bill with an amendment to revive the grade of General in the U. S. army. It was made the special order for Tuesday next. dition to this, he considers that Cincinnati and Louisville stand to each other very much as New York and Philadelphia, or Philadelphia and Baltimore—that by the necessity of the case an immense business must be done between them, and that business must now rapidly increase—he will be not only surprised but astonished that a direct line was not made and crowded with business (as it immediately will be); long ago. It is of essential importance to the commerce of Cincinnati, and in our opinion will be as profitable as the lines which connect the Atlantic cities. We propose to show, at a little more length than a mere

Thanks to Gen. Hancock. Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with a substitute for the joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, for his meritorions conduct and conspicate share in the great and decisive victory of Gettysburg. The substitute was agreed to and

the resolution passed.

He also reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, by giving it jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of Paymasters, Commissaries and other disbursing officers of the United States, for relief from responsibility on account of the losses of public funds or youthers, by canture or otherwise during account of the losses of public funds or vouchers, by capture or otherwise during the late war. On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed. After a number of reports from the Committee on Military Affairs The Bankrupt bill came up. On motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected a week since, the vote in favor of a reconsideration was 69 to 36.

Mr. Stevens called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was taken, and resulted: yeas, 83; nays, 45; so the voie repealing the bill was reconsidered. The final vote on the passage of the Bankrupt bill resulted as follows: yeas, 70; nays, 75; so the bill was rejected.

and for all purposes of business and commerce, the distance, between these two cities would be as much annihilated as between New York and Philadelphia. With the road to Nashville and Memphis in complete order, the communications with the South would be as rapid and easy as they are with Ohio and Indiana. Who in Cincinnati—who in Kentucky—can overestimate the value of such communications?

2. But a strictly air line, or direct line to Louisville, cannot be made, because it would cross the Ohio river twice, unnecessarily; but one commercially direct can be made, and would engage an immense traffic. It happens that for about thirty miles from Louisville the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad pursues a direct course to Cincinnati; that is, direct in order to pass south of the great bend of the Ohio river near Warsaw. So, also, a portion of the Covington and Lexington road may be used.

3. In order to make a direct line between Louisville and Cincinnati, the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 2d of February, 1866, two months ago, passed a charter, of which the following are the material rastr. Educating the Soldiers. Educating the Soldiers.

MASHINGTOR, April 11.
SENATE.—Mr. Summer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for soldiers in the army of the United Good.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building. Railroad to Halifax.

Kansas War Claims. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War o settle the Kansas war claims was passed. Several bills were considered and post-loned or referred.

following are the material parts:

SEC. 1. Bet innoted by the General Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Kentuchy, That the charter
of the Louise the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentuchy, That the charter
of the Louiselle and Frankfort and Levington and
Frankfort Railroad Companies, in addition to the
powers heretofore conferred upon them by their
respective charters and the various amendments
thereto, shall be, and they are hereby so amended,
as to authorize said companies to build, equip and
operate a branch railroad and telegraph line from
operate a branch railroad and telegraph line from
to the Ohio river, or to a point near thereto, at or
near the citles of Covington or Newport, and also a
telegraph line along their present roads; provided,
that in the construction and operation of any road
so built, said roads shall have all the rights, powers
and privileges conferred by the charter of the Lonamendments thereto. Railroad.

Section 4 gives power to the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad to increase its capital \$500,000 and the Louisyille and Frankfort Railroad \$700,000, which, if subscribed, will give \$1,000,000 available to the new road.

several bills were considered and postponed or referred.

Adjourned.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to
prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors in the
Capitol building.

Mr. McDougall made a few remarks on the
subject, which he concluded by saying,
that he was in favor of wine, whisky and
war.

Mr. Wilson said, that during the last few
years the employees of the Capitol had been
taxed to keep members of Congress in
whisky. Whisky had been kept in the committee rooms and other parts of the Capitol building, for the accommodation of
Congressmen.

Mr. McDougal demanded the yeas and
nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Grimes said that the resolution ought
to go the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Clark said that the did not know how
the matter was now, but a year ago little
boys employed as pages were sent home
drunk. There should be something done
to prevent the disgraceful secnes which had
been witnessed about the capitol of late.

Mr. McDougall said he did not know but
that it would be well for the soeber Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous winethat it would be well for the soeber Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous winethat it would be well for the soeber Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous winethe dispatch cacuses Austria of having
violated the convention of Angust in assuminent.

The dispatch accuses Austria of having
violated the convention of Angust in assuminent at the power of the Confederate
States to carry out their good intentions
towards Prussia, in the relative state of a
federal millitary organization, and points
out the recessity which has arisen for Introducing reform into the present system.

The dispatch accuses Austria of having
violated the convention of Angust in assuminent.

The dispatch accuses Austria of having
violated the convention of Angust in assuminent.

The dispatch will be power of the Confederate
States to c will give \$1,000,000 and a secure the right a feetion 5 gives power to secure the right of way, 100 feet in width, and build bridges over the Kentucky and Licking rivers. We may here add that it is the duty of the representatives of Cincinnati to procure the may here add that it is the duly of the representatives of Cincinnati to procure the authority of Congress, if it is not already done, to build a railroad bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati. The bridge at Parkersburg will be a railroad bridge, and there will be no difficulty in one at Cincinnati if it is planned properly. Of course the bridges are not to obstruct the navigation. Obstructing the navigation is a mere bugbear. There is not more than ten days in the year in which a common bridge would obstruct steamboats, and by building the bridge a little higher, and making a draw, which would be needed only a few days, all the practical purposes of both river and rail navigation would be accomplished.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That the said com-Mr. Clark said that he did not know how the matter was now, but a year ago little boys employed as pages were sent home drunk. There should be something done to prevent the disgraceful scenes which had been witnessed about the capitol of late.

Mr. Conness made some remarks on the evils of intemperance in legislative bodies.

Mr. McDougall said he did not know but that it would be well for the sober Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous wine. He did not know but what it would be botter for the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) to do so also, and he was sure that it would bave a kindly influence on the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) to do the same thing. The resolution was adopted—yeas 33, nays 2. Mr. Davis and Mr. McDougall voting in the negative.

Mr. Saulsbury asked for delay to examine The Clerk did not believe that Senators

the bill.

The Clerk did not believe that Senators on either side needed further time to consider, and it was evident they had examined and made up their opinions concerning it.

Mr. Edmonds desired a postponement, as he was held to examine the bill. He was fearful that injustice might be done under this bill in some Districts where martial law has not existed.

The following are the provisions of Mr. Clark's still in relation to writs of error:

Mr. Clark called up the bill in relation to equalization of jurors and writs of error in certain cases. The bill was reported as follows: That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion on the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public statements, on public opinion or common notoriety, provided he be otherwise competent, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon his declaration under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially upon the matter to be submitted to him.

2d. And be it further enacted, That any question of law arising upon the trial of my prisoner in any District or Circuit

2d. And be it further enacted, That any question of law arising upon the trial of any prisoner in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, for any offense the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, to be sued out within sixty days after the entering of final judgment in such case in the Court below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said Courts, and the questions of law heard and be determined in said Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the Court below, offering or reversing judgment as the determination of such question of law may require.

mople.

Mr. Sumner said it was before the Committee on Cholera and Foreign Relations.

Withdrawn. Withdrawn.
Mr. Grimes opposed the naval contracts relief bill, because it was an omnibus bill, with some just claims in it.

Moral Suasion

BY TELEGRAPH. House.—Mr. Holmes, of N. Y., presented a resolution from the New York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New York Senators on the civil rights bill was approved; and requesting the New York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto. XXXIXth CONCRESS. First Session.

Objects of the War.

Michigan Shin Canal.

Coast Survey Report.

Postal Laws.

Southern Minnesota Railroad.

A bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minne-sota Railroad passed.

Nominations Confirmed.

Information Wanted.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the commission in the case of awards for the capture of Booth and Harrold.

Honors for the Sailors

The Morgan Raid.

Getting Back Under the Flag. Mr. Elliott, of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate oill to authorize the issue of American registers to the steam vessels Michigan, Dispatch, and Wm. R. Minor, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. Saulsbury presented a resolution re-firming the resolution adopted by the senate in July, 1864, that the war was con-lucted for no other purpose than to re-es-tablish the Union, with the rights of all the States unimpaired, and indorsing Presi-Washington, April 10. Land Office in Idaho.

tablish the Union, with the rights of all the States unimpaired, and indorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Summer objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, gave notice that he would call up the resolution again on Friday next.

The bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed. Mr. Briggs, of Michigan, from Commit-tee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a land office in Idaho, which was considered and passed.

Furnished Eight Soldiers.

Mr. Bundy offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that William Mercer, of the county of Ross, State of Obio, had furnished seven sons and one grandson to the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors The bill granting \$100,000 worth of pub-ic lands to aid in constructing a ship canal rom Lake Superior to Lae La Belle in the State of Michigan, was passed. the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors and were killed and died in the service; and that William Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, and without the necessary means to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Persons to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William and the committee of placing the name of William and the committee of placing the name of William and the committee of Two thousand copies of the coast survey report for 1865 were ordered to be printed. grain instanting incommerce of the aridid Persons to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William Mercer on the list of invalid persons.

National Bank Shareholders. Informing the President - A Civil A resolution was adopted that the Secre-ary of the Senate present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the civil rights bill as passed by two-thirds of both Houses.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, directing the Ju-diciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in the National Bank liable to attachment The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which reduces the fine for defacing or injuring mall matter or letter boxes, from one thousand dollars to five hundred as a substitute for the Sanate bill and levy of execution under the State law for the payment of the debts of the owner. Extra Pay to Prisoners.

Mr. Eckley, of Ohio, offered a resolution Mr. Eckley, of Onlo, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned prisoners, who survived the fate of the steamer Sultana. This is the same as the other returned prisoners are allowed. The Recreations of Statesmen.

The Executive session approved of the ollowing nominations: David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in following nominations: David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in place of Caleb Lyons; Pritchard C. McCormick, of Arizona, to be Governor of the territory of Arizonia; Moses Høllett, Chief Justice; M. B. Halloway, Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; Jas. P. L. Carter, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Adjourned. Mr. Rice, of Maine, offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper announced the fact that the Manhattan Club of New York proposed to give to Jas. Brooks a public dinner, next Monday, and that Messrs. Stockton and Voorhees were expected to be present; and resolving that the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, and such members of that Committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting and dinner.
Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, wanted to
move an amendment, but Mr. Rice withdrew the resolution. Personal.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation, and stated that he was represented in the Baltimore American as having been engaged the other day in making a refractory motion to prevent a vote on the civil rights bill. He disclaimed 'doing so, leaving the credit of such motions to his friend from Wisconsin.

The Speaker stated that the correction of the mistake had appeared in this morning's Baltimore American. Agricultural College Bill.

Agricultural College Bin.

Mr. Bidwell, of California, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back a bill to amend the Agricultural College act, which was under discussion yesterday. The bill to amend the Agricultural College bill passed by 95 to 33. Honors for the Sailors.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back two Government resolutions of the Senate, authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore Wm. Radford to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered to the frigate Re Italia, which were considered and passed. Military Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill reimbursing Missouri for equipping the military. It appropriates \$6,775,000. The Appropriation Committee reported an amendment reducing mittee reported an amendment the amount \$60,000. After cons The Morgan Raid.

Mr. Farquahar, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses, mules, and other personal property seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1868. made.

Mr. Dayis inquired of the chairman of

Mr. Dayls inquired of the charman of the Committee on Military Affairs why this bill was reported to increase the compensation of Paymasters, while the country was burdened with indebtednes, without even so much as solicitation on the part of those for whose benefit it was designed. He thought there was no reason for such legislation lation.

Mr. Connes entered his protest against it.
The office of paymaster was a valuble office to men interested in it, and knowing what the compensation was to be. This bill should not be passed for the sake of incompetent paymasters who may have lost monies on account of circumstances; and as the competent paymasters. Many of them

to competent to the control of the c that payments had been made regularly in the field. Instead of making fortunes stoppages against them amounted to \$25, stoppages against them amounted to \$25, 000,000; there were five or six hundred of

000,000; there were five or six hundred of them.

Mr. Darling calculated, as each paymaster would have some \$80,000, that would require an aggregate sum of \$2,500,000. He asked why noval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill? An army paymaster ranked as Major and received about \$3,000 a year. They had been able to keep first horses, and perhaps, fast other things. [Laughter.] Large amounts of Government funds held by these men had been used in Wall street for speculating purposes. Naval paymasters on the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only \$1,400 per annum. Their responsibilities had been quite as great, and

their personal risks a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not want to class legislation.

Mr. Bingham sent up an amendment that this allowance be set off against the stoppage. He mentioned the case of a Paymaster who had in good faith paid \$20,000 to an Iowa regiment which was not entitled to it.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, remarked that the amendment was simply offering a premum to paymasters' ignorance, or faulfs. No soppage was on record against any Paymster, except for negligence, fault, or crine on his part. Without amendment the bill was a simple proposition to increase the pay of paymasters, not in future, but for the past five years. Why,

FOREIGN. Arrival of the Belgian—The Austro-Prusian Difficulty; War Almost Inevitable—Bishop Colenso Begs Leave to Insist—The Jamaica In-

vestigation.

PORTLAND, April 10—France.—The third sitting of the Conference on the Danubian principalities was held on the 28th ult.

The Paris bourse closed flat on the 28th, at 68f, 30s.

Austria and Prussia German journals continue to discuss with keen interest the probability of a war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventful issue of the quarrel.

The London Morning Post of the 29th says that the position of affairs every day

says that the position of affairs every day becomes more critical. In Berlin the lan-guage of the press, by evičent declaration of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made every-where throughout the kingdom.

In Austria the government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian armaments are very extensive; and some of them admit, in view of Austrian preparations, that orders may have been given by Prussia to make such military preparations as may be indispensable.

Vienna advices assert that Austria has determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and, if necessary, will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

The Independence Belge, of the 29th, publishes intelligence from Weimar, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to a certain military it my duty, further, to remark that I do not consider it advisable for the Government to attempt to collect taxes in the Southern States by the hands of strangers. After having given the subject a careful consideration, anxious as I am to increase the revenue, and to lighten by distributing and equalizing the burdens of the people, with no party interests to promote, and with nothing but the good of the Government at hand, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that it would be better for the country politically and financially to suspend the collection of the Internal Revenue taxes in the Southern States, except in commercial cities, for months, if not for years to come, rather than to undertake to collect them by men not identified with tax-payers in that country."

his consent on the 26th to a certain military arrangement which, although only of a pre-liminary nature, indicates that war is inevitable.

The Post says we enter upon the Easter

The Post says we enter upon the Easter holidays under the most unfavorable circumstances. The Austria-Prussian difficulties excite great attention, and the bears are taking great advantage of the unsatisfactory opposition to depress the prices as far as possible.

Dr. Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his legal right as colonial bishop, and to force his demand against the colonial bishoprick's fund, from which his salary is paid. Suit will be heard at next term.

try."

President's Message on Railroad

Land Grants.

The President sent to Congress, to-day, a
message inclosing a communication from
the Secretary of the Interior, with accomtions of the Communication of the Communication for the Communication for the Communication of the Commu colonial bishoprick's fund, from which his salary is paid. Suit will be heard at next term.

The steamship Tamania has arrived.
The Royal Commissioners were bringing the investigation to a close, and expected to leave for Engiand. The most important evidence obtained during the last fortnight had been respecting the extent of the Jamaica rebellion, and how taw Gov. Eyre was justified in the assertion that the conspiracy was general. Gov. Eyre based his opinion on a multitude of evidence, both oral and documentary, which he said he received from custodians and other gentlemen of property and influence in the country; but, strange to say, his Excellency, when called upon, was unable to produce the documentary evidence, and had altogether forgotten from whom the oral evidence had been obtained.

Among the witnesses examined as to the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion were Gen. O'Connor, Col. Wilson, Lieut. Brandt and Provost Marshal Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay has been arrested on the charge of murder.

An address of loyalty has been presented to his Excellency from over five-thousand persons, chiefly blacks, deprecating the massacre at Morant Bay and deploring the means employed to suppress the rebellion.

By the Asia—The Germanic Commessage inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers, in reference to grants of lands made by the acts of Congress in 1850, 1853 and 1854, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. As these grants expire by limitation on the 11th of August next, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were confined, in an unfinished condition, he recommends that the time within which they may be completed be extended for a period of five years.

The Commissioner General of the land office, in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, urges the accomplishment of these important works, which he says cannot fail to add to the prosperity, not only off the several Sates, but of the cutire country. The letter of the Secretary is in accordance with the views of the Commissioner.

The roads embrace the Mobile and Ohio, the Southern Railroad, the Gulf and Mississippi, the Alabama and Florida, the Pensacola and Georgia, the New Orleans and Grat Western, and other works. The estimated quantifies included under these grants are over eleven million acres.

By the Asia—The Germanic Com-plications—Alliance between Ita-ly and Prussia.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The Asia from Liverpool on the 31st, via Queenstown April 1st, arrived this afternoon.

The markets were all closed, and there is no later commercial news than that by
the steamers of the 29th and 30th. The
steamship Hibernia, from New York, arrived out on the 31st ult.
The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual hostilities had occurred.
Military preparations were actively pro-

ing Captured Property.

Mr. Stevens offered the following:
WHEREAS, By the several acts of Congress of 5th of July and 6th of August, 1861, it is enacted that all property of citizens of the insurrectionary States found in said States, or in transit between the said States of the same and said States, or in transit between the said States, or in any section of the same and the loyal States, or any section of the same, either by land or by water, and all vessels found at sea belonging, either in whole or in part, to eitizens of insurrectionary States, and all property wherever situated, which may have been used or in any way disposed of in aid of the rebellion, should, when captured, be for feited, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States; and
WHEREAS, The President, by his proclamation of the 16th of Angust, 1861, en-Military preparations were actively have gressing.

Gen. Benedict has been appointed Austrian Commander-in-Chief.

Liverpool, March 31.—German advices continue warlike. Count Von Bismarch had a long conference, on the 29th ult., with Count Karolg, the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin. Orders had been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole of the 6th Army Corps, and three other regiments upon a war footing. It was also stated that orders had been given

was also stated that orders had been given that the Prussian war vessels at Kiel be prepared for active service.

The Vienna Evening Post asserts that the the Vienna Evenin The Vienna Evening Post asserts that the Prussian army corps have received orders to hold themselves ready for active service. The Vienna Debate asserts that the Western great powers intend to present indentical notes at Berlin deprecatory of war. It is stated not only that a covenant but a formal treaty of alliance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia. Von Bismarch is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at the Courts of the great powers directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria. A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy. of the United States to be diligent in the capture of such property for the United States; and WHEREAS, Large captures of such property, the proceeds whereof amount to several million dollars, have been made by the naval and military officers, and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the general Treasury of the United States; and WHEREAS, Such officers have been and are taking measures through the Admiralty courts of the United States, to have such property condemned and adjudged to their own use, and that of the naval pension fund, and not to the use of the general Treasury of the United States, so that the said fund already amounts to more than ten million dollars, a like amount having been distributed to the captors, the interest of which is more than double the sum required for the naval pension fund; and WHEREAS, The question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so cantured should be forteited.

Atlantic Telegraph. Atlantic Telegraph.

The New Foundland and Loudon Telegraph Company have contracted with the Telegraph Manufacturing Company of London to manufacture and submerze, this summer, 'two cables, one across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from New Foundland to Cape Breton, and the other between Prince Edward's Island and New Foundland; and for the repair of the present cables, so as to have two cables for the prompt, transmission of all messages between the Aflantic cable and the United States.

Stephens in Paris. WHEREAS, The question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so captured, should be forfeited to the United States, or for the benefit of the captors, which question cannot, because of the press of business in said court, be heard and determined until the term thereof to be held in December next; and WHEREAS, Before such determination in the Supreme Court, there is danger that the major part of said property may be distributed to the captors, to the detriment of the general Treasury of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Secretary of the Treasury should.

claims of the United States in such cases fully heard in the adjudication of questions arising under such captures, and the Secre-tary of the Treasury be requested to make a report to this House of the several amounts claimed by officers of the army and navy from the receipts of such prop-

Washington, April 11.—The Senate has onfirmed the following named Brigadler enerals to be Major Generals by brevet: 'homas H. Neill, Benj. J. Spooner, Morgan I. Christers and Martin L. McMahon,

Post-Office Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 11.— During the month of March the Postmaster General caused the following post-offices to be reopened: In Virginia, 104; North Carolina, 39; West Virginia, 8; Georgia, 30; Tennessee, 22; Masissippi, 5; Delaware, 8; Arkansas, 11; Texas, 26; South Carolina, 40; Louisiana, 9—Total, 266.

The Department has also in the same

Testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens
-Amnesty Proclamation Forth-

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens testified before

Gen. Grant Fined.

Washington, April 11.—General Grant to-day acknowledged the serving of a war-rant for fast-driving, appeared before the Commissioner and paid the fine.

Land Sales.

Hiring Contrabands.

Stephens in Paris. Stephens in Paris.

The editor of the Paris Opinion Nationale states in that journal he had received a visit from Stephens, Irish Head Center, who announced his approaching departure for America.

English War Vessels for American Waters.

Great Britain advices from Plymouth says orders have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half a dozen war vessels. The conclusion is drawn that they are intended for the Gulf and the river 8t. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence.

Prince Napoleon Goes to Italy—Further Reports Concerning the Quartel—War Expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that he is intrusted with a mission to Victor Emanuel, which could not well be confided to any common person, and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. The correspondent adds: I find persons, who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel, are now far less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough, and they think the conflict between Austria and Prussia all but certain.

The London Times of the 30th ult. editorially remarked that there was too mneh reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary war. But on the following day the Times remarked: We can't persuade ourselves to believe that Austria and Prussia, however fiercely they wrangle, will actually fight. They have been on the verge of hostilities before without blows. We can hardly avoid thinking they will find some way out of the present quarrel, desperate as it appears to be. It is asserted that the Austrian Premier has made a positive statement to the Prussian ambassador at Vienna respecting the movenients of Austrian troops, not concealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme measures that might be taken by Prussia.

Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take aggressive measures.

It is reported from Venitia that the Com-

Arkansas, 1, Texas, 26, South Caronia, 46; Louisiana, 9—Total, 266.

The Department has also, in the same time, ectablished 159 new offices, 36 have been discontinued, and the names of 25 have been changed.

Special Agent Parker, who has the supervision of the Virginia mail service, came up yesterday and reports most favorably on the revision of mail facilities in that section. Contractors are performing the service regularly and with fidelity. The post-offices are well attended to, and the people are generally highly pleased with the mail arrangements.

Testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens

vienna papers decare that Austra win not take aggressive measures.

It is reported from Venitia that the Com-mission of Austrian Engineers is making an inspection of the numerous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called The Berlin Telegraph says that the mobil-

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens testined before the Reconstruction Committee this morning. He expressed the opinion that there is a general acquiescence among the Southern people in the idea of perpetual Union; but that they will never agree to give equal political rights to the negroes.

It is said that a proclamation of amnesty is to be issued by the President in a few days. ization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with.

The Government of Weimar has replied warmly to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claim federal intervention with the operation Charleston and Augusta Railroad Reopened.

Information has been received that Augusta, Georgia, is again united to Charleston, South Carolina, by railroad, the completion of track-laying having been finished on the 5th inst. WASHINGTON. The President's Visitors.

Washington, April 9.—Lieutenant Gen-ral Grant had a conference with the Presi-lent this morning, of several hours' dura-ion. There were many visitors at the Executive mansion, among them being a party of farmers from Maryland, in company with Hon. Mr. Blair. They merely came to present their respects to the President. The most noticeable visitor was the head chief

Government Payments to the Illinois Central Railroad.

It appears from a communication prepared at the War Department in reply to a resolution of the House, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from Intere are in the city quite a number of planters and agents hiring freedmen to labor on plantations in Tennessee, Missispip and other Southern States. Among them are one of the latter State, who was to hire 250, up to Saturday night had engaged nearly 200, and a lady of the former State, who will engage quite a number. troops and supplies from March, 1862, to April, 1865, \$2,592,156; and from other roads, \$352,114. The company paid to these other roads \$576,482. The net revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company within the above period was \$2,047,833.

RINDERPEST AND TRICHINA. National Railroad Scheme. National Railroad Scheme.

Representative Garfield to-day introduced a bill, the consideration of which is postponed till the 2d of December next, proposing a national railroad, establishing it in connection with interior roads, and anthorizes any number of persons, when the necessary capital is subscribed, to construct a railroad from one State to another. Courts are required to grant the right of way, and appoint commissioners to assess damages to land occupied. The bill authorizes other lines to consolidate and become national railroads, and restrict the charac-New York, April 11.—Dr. Percy made ome remarkable statements before the Health Commission, yesterday, concerning Health Commission, yesterday, concerning the banishment of the cow and swine stables from the city. He said the animals were nearly all suffering from plura-pnenmonea, and the disease was contagious. A gentleman from Boston, a few days ago, imported animals that had caught this disease, and the State of Massachusetts lost 10,000 cattle which were infected from them.

A bull was sent from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, and from that one animal millions were infected and died, while business was almost destroyed and starvation produced. ational railroads, and restrict the charac-er of the trade and the tariff of charges. The plan is in effect to the Nation what in tegral State laws are to a State. The power claimed for the passege of the bill is in the clauses of the Constitution relative to the clauses of the Constitution relative to the regulations of commerce and to establish oost and military roads. By this bill the failroad business is open to general com-

Secretary McCulloch on the Test
Oath for United States Officers in
the South-Necessity of Modifying
It.
The message of the President inclosing
the communications of the Secretary of the
Treasury and the Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office,
ins been printed. A synopsis of these docunents was given in a former dispatch, but
the following extract may be interesting.
The Secretary says, in regard to future appointments:

bull was sent from England to Australia, and notwithstanding the passage, the animals which came in contact with him, in every case, were infected; but as they were immediately killed, the disease was finally mastered. This disease exists here in the stables, and if you break them up, the owners will sell and go abroad, and it may be so spread as to infect the cattle in every State in the country.

Mr. Littleby says that when the disease has become chronic persons who have eaten the meat of eatile killed while suffering from this disease, have experienced no bad effects. When it is acute it produces carbuncles on those who eat it. The farmers in Duchess county would as soon take the small-pox into their houses, as cattle from the swill-milk stables into their barn-yards. If they are sold the disease will be communicated.

The Secretary says, in regarding the secretary says, in regarding the pointments:

"I have to say that I am well satisfied that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find competent men at the South to fill revenue offices who can qualify under the oath.

The institution is a by-word. The people are more loyal than at the end of the ple are more loyal than at the end of the

If they are sold the disease will be communicated.

It is a fact that trichina has been found in beef, find traced directly to the swill-milk stables on Long Island. It exists in pigs, and is found wherever they are kept in filthy sties and fed on swill. Rats are found wherever there are pigs, and they become filled with trichina, and cows devour the excretions of the rats and they take the disease. Cases of this kind I have personally traced to Newtown. The institution is a by-word. The people are more loyal than at the end of the war. Men of necessary qualifications, who are able to take the oath, and were inclined to accept appointments, have, as far as they could be found, already been employed by the Government. For these offices that must soon become vacant, if Congress should not deem it safe or proper to modify the oath. I am at a loss to know where the

The estimate made, under direction of the War Department, for completing a ship canal from Fort McHenry, near Balti-more, to the mouth of the Potomac river,

that must soon become vacant, if Congress should not deem it safe or proper to modify the oath, I am at a loss to know where the right men are to be obtained, or how the revenues in many of the Southern districts are to be collected.

It is urged, I know, that there are plenty of men at the South who can comply with the statute, and if this should not prove to be a fact, men at the North can be found who will accept the prominent offices, and also the subordinate positions, if proper inducements, in the way of increased salary, are held out to them. It is true that there are still some applicants for office in the Southern States, who present what they call a clean record for loyalty. There are persons who would have been able to present an equally fair record for a place under the Confederate Government, if the rebellion had been a success, or persons lacking the qualifications which are needed in revenue positions. In regard to the matter of compensation, I have only to remark that the law fixes, definitely, the salaries and commissions of most of the first, and that the pay of aubordinate officers is altogether too inadequate to tempt Northern men to assume the risk and incur the odium of collecting taxes in the Southern States, except, perhaps, in the commercial cities of the scaboard. I deem it my duty, further, to remark that I do not consider it advisable for the Government to attempt to collect taxes in the Southern States by the hands of FROM PHILADELPHIA. A Horrible Murder-Seven Persons Killed for a Little Money. Rilled for a Little Money.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A terrible crime in the lower section of the city was discovered tais atternoon. A family of seven persons had been murdered—Christopher Deering, his wife, nicee and four children—on Mr. Deering's farm at Point House and James Lane. It is supposed the murders were committed last Friday by a German laboring on the farm. The crime was discovered this afternoon by finding the bodies of Mr. Deering and his wife in the barn. One of the children was a baby ten months old. Money seems to have been the sole object. The horses and cattle in the stable were found in a famishing conn the stable were found in a famishing con FROM NASHVILLE.

Postmaster Williams—The Legisla-tive Hitch—Bruner's Trial. NASHVILLE, April 11.—Daniel Williams, postmaster at Franklin, Tennessee, who

ore United States Commissioner B. McP.
mith, yesterday, and was committed to
all to await his trial. He is charged with
betracting money from letters, addressed
o parties in Philadelphia.
The Legislature met again to-day, but no
mornin was present, and an adjournment The trial of Henry Bruner, which was to ced to-day, was postponed il Monday next.
River four feet at the shoals, and at a

NEW JERSEY. Democratic Victory in Jersey City. New York, April 11.—At the election esterday in Jersey City, Cleveland, (Democrat) was chosen Mayor by 370 majority. Aldermen equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Hudson City and Hoboken went Democratical the whole Union

River Open to St. Paul-A Steamer Sunk.

MILWAUKIE, April 11.—The ice has broten up on the Mississippi at St. Paul. The iver is now open for navigation. Lacrosse, Wis., April 11.—The steamer Northern Light was sunk this morning by the ice on the Mississippi, 14 miles below this place. No lives lost.

Madison, Wis., April 11.—The Legislature passed a resolution last night sewerely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights bill, in disobedience of instructions, and declaring it his duty to

FROM RICHMOND. Discharge of Captain Winder. RICHMOND, April 11.—Captain R. B. Winder, who has been imprisoned here for several months, was discharged to-day by eral months, was disch orders from Washington.

IRISH REPUBLIC. Resolutions Passed To-day Concern

The Arrests at Toronto-Views of the Globe Newspaper. TORONTO, C. W., April 11.—The exami-nation of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall begins to-day. Hon. John McDonald has

broken.

But marching armed men towards the frontier is an act of war which the American Government must suppress, if they intend to do their duty towards their neighbors.

Philadelphia Head Center Resigned PHILADELPHIA, April 11, P. M.—Mr. John Hasson has resigned the position of Head Center of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fe-nian Brotherhood. His successor has not been elected.

What the British Minister Thinks-A Proclamation Looked For. A Proclamation Looked ForNew York, April 11.—The Commercial's
Washington special says: Sir Frederick
Bruce professes to have received information that leaves no doubt of the intention
of the Fenians to attack some point in the
British possessions. It appears certain that
large numbers of men are gathering on the
frontier, and it is alleged their object is to
concentrate and capture some place, which
will be hastily entrenched. In that case, it
is expected that reinforcements and aid
from the United States and British provinces will flow to them, and enable them to
accompilish their ulterior objects. accomplish their ulterior objects.

The situation is deemed sufficial aluming to call forth a proclamation the President, against any evasion of neutrality laws, and it will shortly a Serious remonstrances have been rec

The Cornwall Trials. TORONTO, April 11.-The examination of the Fenians at Cornwall was conducted with closed doors, excluding the press. The prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next. All quiet.

Democratic Nominations.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM NEW YORK.

Columbian Insurance Company.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of the Delaware.

FROM BURLINGTON.

Champlain.

BURLINGTON, VA., April 11.—The lake is clear of ice to-day. The steamer Montreal will commence her trips as formerly between this city and Plattsburg to-morrow at nine o'clock.

RED RIVER.

THE KENTUCKY WASHER has no equal. Have

WOOL.

NEW ALBANY WOOLEN MILLS

Two squares below the Louisville ferry landing

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prescription for the cure of

Consumption for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections,
Has now been in use over ten years with the most marked necessing the constance of the Constance o

y of his case, may be obtained of JOHN N. HELMKE & CO., Druggists,

Southwest corner Chestnat and Fifteenth street Louisville, Kentucky, or REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second st. Williamsburg, N. Ft. 27 Price of Remedy, 65 per packs and 1526-98

ted in the dist

The Border Ferment. EASTPORT, ME., April 11.—The Fenians have hired the town hall for three days to hold meetings. There is an open session o-night.

There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men

There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men ashore at work.

A number of Fenians left on a sailing vessel last night in secret.

A large steamer with the American flag and private signals has just gone up the river toward St. Andrews.

Excitement continues. The Fenian public convention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbor and St. Croix river. in Kentucky.

The recent enlargment of our Daily, SEE WEEKLY and WEEKLY editions, enables us to give

Croix river.

Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner.

Destination unknown. Destination unknown:
A suspicious steamer showing the American colors has just passed into St. Croix There are Fenian arrivals continually. OREGON.

icalism.

The COURIER will ever be a reliable expe Democratic Nominations.

San Francisco, April 10.—The Oregon State Convention nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory, of Marion; and for Governor Geo. L. Woods, of Wasco.

A resolution was adopted that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be given the late rebellious States when consistent with national safety, and that of the loyal people in those States.

The closing resolution protests against taxing or selling Government mineral lands.

Shipments of Treasure--Wreck of a British Bark.

British Bark.

San Francisco, April 10.—The steamer Golden City, Capt. Watkins, sailed for Panama with \$887,642 of treasure, of which \$890,715 is for New York.

The British bark Sir George Gray, from Valparaiso for Sydney, was wrecked February 20th on Cochburn island, and sold for \$700. The Captain and crew reached Topetie in open boats. OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES. Trouble at the New Almaden Mine

San Francisco, April 10.—A strike took place yesterday among the miners at the New Almaden quicksilver mine. The grievances complained of are being compelled to lease houses and purchase supplies of the company. They hold possession of the mine, and allow no one to work, but committed no violence. MARKET REPORTS. this department special attention is gi

also regularly publish reports of the Louisville New York, and New Orleans cattle markets. The New York, April 11.—The following is ne decision of court in the affair of the eccivership of the Columbian Insurance, company: I think the interests of the va-FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. Our Money and Financial articles are also rious persons interested in the distribution of the proceeds of the company will be benefited by the appointment of a man who has had experience in the management of insurance companies. The original interaction was that two should be appointed to the the management appointed to the the management of the process.

To this department we will continue to give motention than any paper in Kentucky. MISCELLANY. ery issue of the Weekly will contain such a v ety of miscellany, tales, poetry, wit, humor, &c. s must make the COURIER an especial favorite in

act; they were so appointed but one has resigned. Geo. A. Osgood is appointed to act in conjunction with B. L. Effingwell—bond to be given in \$50,000. The Mayoralty---Quarantine---The Races. DAILY COURIER.

(payable in advance), per annum. . \$12 06 ers, 5 cents per copy.

Races.

New Orleans, April 11.—President Johnson orders the suspension of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Wilson till they are pardoned. Acting Mayor's clerk continues. Thirteen British vessels quarantined with coffee, sugar, molasses, and fruit from the gulf. No disease. City and gulf ports perfectly healthy.

The first race to-day, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Gilroy. Time two minites one and three quarter seconds, and one minute fifty-four and one quarter seconds. SEM-WEEKLY COURIER. onds.

The Second race, two mile heats, was won by Gen. Rousseau. Time four minutes and four seconds.

The steamer Marmion arrived from New

WEEKLY COURIER.

Opening of Navigation on Lake Champlain.

Plantations Worked in Natchitoches
Parish—The Crop.

NATCHITOCHES, April 7.—Four hundred cotion contracts have been made in the parish, averaging twenty hands each. Fifty plantations are working without contracts. The estimated parish crop is thirty thousand bales. W. N. HALDEMAN, LOUISVILLE, KY. SPECIMEN COPIES The water is high and much damage ap-SENT ON APPICATION

THE KENTUCKY WESTERN FOUNDERY. WASHER AND WRINGER. CINCINNATI, O. Established in 1826 STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Both Portable and Stationary

CLEMENS' CIRCULAR SAW-MILI REED'S Flouring & Corn Mills.

ce. Three-fourths of all our trade in the past re years has been with the Southern States, all be happy to be favored with a continu

A. B. HOLABIRD & CO., Nos. 331, 335 and 339 West Front Str apil wi CINCINNATI, O.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAI

BY SAVING AND USING YOUR

WASTE GREASE

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1866.

LOUISVILLE COURIER

Daily. Semi-Weekly,

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST

Weekly

BEST NEWSP

IN KENTUCKY!

A Paper for the Merchant.

A Paper for the Trader. A Paper for the Farmer. A Paper for the Family Circle

A Paper for the Ladies. A Paper for Everybody.

NAW IS THE TIME TO SURSCRIBE

is considered.
In politics the COURIER is well known. It will

AS A NEWSPAPER

STATE AND LOCAL NEWS

scale by man, crack should be procured.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents in getting up clubs. Postmasters are also authorized to act for us.

All letters may be simply addressed "Louisville."

President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1863, and the members generally of that

STRUTION and its friends, irrespective of

APPROVED by Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE. President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1964, and the members generally of that

eratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in cy in overwhelming numbers, it will ex-

press the mighty voice of the people althat Union men were appointed here though it may be in Louisville, right under its nose; men OPPOSED by Robert . J. Breckinridge and whose political status it is familiar with, and that these men are authorized to take the Kentucky Radicals; by Burbridge and seats in that Convention. What difference does it make whether they authorized the urnal and its followers; by Joshua F use of their names, or whether they are going to attend. The ugly fact sticks out tinct parties that have heretofore opposed the Democracy.

The War Continued. There is a class of men in the country rho never shouldered a musket or heard a annon roar, who seem very anxious that still be arrayed against each other, and who actual hostilities. The Indianapolis fournal does not go quite so far, but it coldiers the belief that the returned rebels real hostility between them. The Indianreferring to the speech of Gen. Crittencontiments in regard to Confederate soldiers, indulges in the following illiberal and ill-timed remarks:

| Convention, for we actually appoint well known Union men as delegates. Remember that.

possibly influenced by the idea that the Union soldiers of his State were in greater danger of oppression than those whom they fought during the war, and that it was politic to placate the vengeance of the latter, who will bereafter control the politics and legislation of Kentucky, by an appeal to the National Executive in behalf of the two guilitiest agents of the rebellion; but General Palmer appears to believe in the doctrine toat if the Kentucky soldiers would be protected, they must look to themselves for protection.

What some distributions will be protected to the mean of the lardware. The police, we understand that our neighbor possible was usual quiet manner along the street, was attacked suddenly by ten ruffians, and robbed of two dozen jack-knives. Fax., like the brave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, but, like the South in the war, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behalf, a handsome reward for the recovery of the hardware. The police, we understand that our neighbor power and proposed to the sund quiet manner, along the walking in his usual quiet manner, along the walking in his usual quiet manner, along the street, was attacked suddenly by ten ruffians, and robbed of two dozen jack-knives. Fax., like the brave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, but, like the South in the wark, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, but, like the South in the wark, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behave fellow he is, fought manfully for his deet all the walking and the wark was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behave fellow he is, fought manfully for his deet all the walking and the walking an

emptible than the suspicion which the ournal expresses that Gen. Crittenden, lieving that the rebels were in the maoring the Executive clemency for Mr. avis and John C. Breckinridge. Such an ploring the Executive elemency for Mr.
Davis and John C. Breckinridge. Such an iddea could only have had its origin in a cowardly heart. Gen. Crittenden gave his reasons, and they were good ones, why he sympathized with these two unfortunate men. They had been his personal friends and he knew them to be as brave and talented as they were unfortunate. He had seen Mr. Davis on the field of battle, heroically fighting for the Stars and Stripes, and by his heroism and valor saving the credit of American the boy as the leader of the ruffian band who took declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other chance of recognition. But he was sully at first as it was possible to be, and he could n't improve on that. We knew him at once. He has been practicing all soft those premium knives which had been presented to use for our good looks, and we have

sinned, had suffered so severely for it? We think not. General Crittenden, like

severy other sensible man, sees that the war is over and that no good can result from keeping alive its heart-burnings and seperities; that it is better to cultivate kindly feelings, and by friendly acts and expressions remove, if possible, the memories of those four years of bloody and exasperating strike. The insimusation that he was moved to make the declarations referred to from the motives attributed by the Indianapolis Journal is as inconsistent with, his chiral-rous character as it is degrading to the editor who made it.

Ac possible good can be ambserved by similariting the emulties of the late Conderate and Federal soldiers. The country at large, as well after our to respect each other. Personal warfare upon such issues cannot be productive of the result of the control of the country, for good morals and the peace of seedety, that these men shall strike hands and unite their chords in repatring the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet wishle on every side. By so oding they may serve each other and the first of the same supplied on every side. By so oding they may serve each other and the first of the same side of the leaf of the country, for good morals and the peace of seedety, that these men shall strike hands and unite their chords in repatring the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet wishle on every side. By so oding they may serve each other and the first of the same states upone, and a strike of the late of the lands and unite their chords in repatring the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet wishle on every side. By so oding they may serve each other and the first of the country, for good morals and the peace of seedety, that these men shall strike hands and unite their chords in repatring the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet wishle on every side. By so oding they may serve each other and the first of the same side of the same side

The Journal Floors Itself. the State wherein the court having juris-

The Journal Floors Itself.

The public are aware that for some time past the Louisville Journal has been industriously engaged in creating the impression that the 1st of May Convention is to be a rebel affair, and that none but rebels and their ympathizers will be allowed to participate in its proceedings. Not long since it stated that so far as it was acquainted with the gentlemen who had been appointed delegates from the various counties not a Union man had been appointed. We showed that this statement was not correct, but the Journal still professes to believe it. Yesterday, however, it branched out on another tack. It wanted to prove something else and forgot the arguments it had been using heretofore, and by the last effectually demolishes the first.

The point that it made yesterday was, that in the list of delegates appointed by the meeting of the Democracy of Louisville, published in this paper of Monday, were the names of a number of Union men who had not authorized such use of their names. Now what becomes of the Journal's former statements that no Union men were appointed delegates to our Convenient of the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the rial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the Infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, the Officers and agents of the United States, the nal's former statements that no Union men were appointed delegates to our Conven-tion, and that none but rebels and rebel sympathizers are expected to attend. We have its own authority for stating

It shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Lerritories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to the offenses against the laws of the United States.

Sgc. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy

to plague the Journal that they were ap-pointed, and that they can, if they see tlemen without their having given their previous consent to it is concerned, the Jour-nal knows that it amounts to nothing. It is not customary, and never was, to ask the wious consent to it is concerned, the Journal as nows that it amounts to nothing. It is not customary, and never was, to ask the consent of gentlemen to act as delegates to political conventions. Public meetings are held and committees appointed, as in this case, to make out a list of delegates. It is almost universally the case that many are appointed who are not in attendance. The mere fact of appointment carries with it no obligation to attend, and they do it or not at their option. The Journal is aware of this, but it is trying to humbug. It has, however, admitted the fact that we do not design to make this an exclusively rebel. Convention, for we actually appoint well known Union men as delegates. Remember that. or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may

be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Torritory within which they are executed. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and te this affair, but since our venerable friend of the Journal has so audaciously spoken of it we feel released from any obligations we may have felt, on the score of friendship, to say nothing about it. We know where those jack-knives are, and so does Prentice. We recognized him by the dim moonlight as the leader of the ruffian band who took

or persons authorized to axecute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such com-

premium knives which had been presented to us for our good looks, and we have field of Buena Vista. He knew them both to be cultivated, genial, homorable gentlemen, and that if they had erred they had been sufficiently punished for it. One had languished in a gloothy prison, cut off from family and friends, for twelve ong and dreary months, while the other had dragged out the same period in exile in a foreign land, far from home, associates and friends. Was it wrong for General Crittenden, under these circumstances, to express sympathy for those men who had been his friends, and who, however much they had sinned, had suffered so severely for it?

Austria.

Count Von Bismarck startled us last year wery other sensible man, sees that the war by his bold defiance of the Prussian Assembly. It was predicted that he would be ri- overthrown, and would ruin

The state of the control of the cont

undred miles. He sat down, and Col. Maynadier rose to

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

First Session.

Objects of the War.

Michigan Ship Canal.

Coast Survey Report.

Two thousand copies of the coast surver report for 1865 were ordered to be printed.

Postal Laws.

Southern Minnesota Railroad.

A bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minne-sota Railroad passed.

Nominations Confirmed.

Personal Explanation.

Information Wanted.

Honors for the Sailors.

The Morgan Raid.

Washington, April 10.

reply:
My Brother—I will answer some of your remarks. I know you have been ill-used, and that you are entitled to compensation and protection; but the whites will come as long as there is anything to be made in this country, and it is impossible to prevent them. The country contains so much to attract white men that they cannot be kept from coming here. But let them come. Logk at thatflag, (referring to the national colors of the 5th United States volunteers)—you see a red stripe and a white stripe again;

at thatilag, (referring to the national colors of the 5th United States volunteers)—you see a red stripe and a white stripe again; they are side by side, and do not interefere with each other. So the red man and white man may live in this country, which is big enough for both, side by side, if each will abstain from interfering with the other.

I think your daughter's funeral should be at sunset this evening. Everything will be prepared, and as the sun goes down let it remind you that your daughter is gone from your lodge; but remember the sun rises again to-morrow, and so your daughter will rise, and you will meet her in the land of the Great Spirit.

The council then broke up, and preparations were made for the funeral of Pegalesh-ka's daughter.

A scaffold was erected in the burial ground of the tort, on which to place the coffiin.
Shortly before sunset the coffin was carried to the graveyard, followed by Pegnlesh-ka, his wife, two sons, brothers and sisters. The parapet of the fort, which runs near the graveyard, was covered by Indian braves, squaws and papooses, and in the graveyard were a large number of soldiers, citizens, and others led by curiosity to view the cermony.

When all was ready, the coffin was opened mony.
When all was ready, the coffin was opene

happy hunting grounds.
Then occurred the most impressive scene of all. Rev. Alpha Wright, chaplain of the post, advanced towards the open coffin. On one side stood Pegaleshka, and around the coffin the mother, sisters, and brothers of the deceased, Col. Maynadier, and the interpreter. Mr. Jarrott stood near the chaplain. As the chaplain commenced his prayer every hat in the large assembly was removed, and all assumed an attinde of devotion.

lain. As the chaplain commenced his prayer every hat in the large assembly was removed, and all assumed an attitude of devotion. The rewerend chaplain's prayer was translated by the interpreter, and it was a plain and most appropriate one, there is little doubt the Indians understood it perfectly. Taking the whole view, it presented an appearance naturally beautifull, and, in view of the extraordinary ceremony going on, very remarkable.

Surrounded by the Black Hills, and conspicously in view of the tall front of Laramie Peak, bathed in the glow of the setting sun, the fort presented an aspect of sadness appropriate to the occasion.

Within the inclosure of the graveyard stood those engaged in the solemn office of the first christian burial of an Indian in that place. All round were others of her tribe, wondering at the scene.

The prayer was ended, the coffin raised upon the scaffold, and all slowly withdrew. Thus was the daughter of Pegaleshka consigned to her last resting-place.

Who can tell what may be the ending of this interesting and impressing incident?

who can ten what may be the chang of this interesting and impressing incident? That it will secure the peace which is being negotiated is almost certain; for Pegaleshka never would have intrusted the remains of his dearest child in the hands of his ene-

The strongest traits of an Indian—especially of a Sioux—are[his love for his children and respect for his dead.

Then, also, his consenting to, and joining in, a Christian burial for her, in sight of hundreds of his tribe, may be taken as a token of his confidence and belief in the white man's doctrine.

May God grant that this may be the commencement of a peace and friendship towards this much-abused race, who have been driven, step by step, into absolute desperation and need, to fight for life. Despoiled of their territory, forced from their homes, they have no recourse but war, unless a just and liberal Government will give them just and liberal compensation.

TAKSHA-OTAH.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 7th.] Direct Railroad from Cincinnati to Louisville.

If Cincinnati is either unable or unwilling

Railroad Land Grants. Railroad Land Grants.

The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a commbnication from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress passed in the years 1850, '55 and '56, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These grants would expire by limitation on the 11th of August, 1866, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfinished condition. The President recomends the time within which they must be completed shall be extended for a period of five years. The message was referred to Committee on Public Lands. If Cincinnati is either unable or unwilling to contribute her proper share to the construction of a direct railroad to the South through East Tennessee, she ought at least to receive and encourage such means of new railroad communications with the South as are possible. Kentucky has been the least liberal of all the States in aiding railroad communication with other States. Still she has given some aid to her own roads and some charters which may be available for future improvements. Annog the plans much talked of in Cincinnati several years ago was a direct railroad line to Louisville. Indeed, when one several years ago was a direct railroad line to Louisville. Indeed, when one considers the very indirect and awkward way of getting there by rail now, he will not be surprised to find that in fact few persons go by rail. And when, in addition to this, he considers that Cincinnati and Louisville stand to each other very General.

Mr. Deming from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back a bill with an amendment to revive the grade of General or the U. S. army. It was made the special order for Tuesday next. Thanks to Gen. Hancock. Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with a substitute for the joint resolu-tion expressive of the thanks of Congress to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, for his meri-

torions conduct and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory of Gettys-burg. The substitute was agreed to and the resolution passed.

He also reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, by giving it jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of Paymasters, Commissaries and other disbursing officers of the United States, for relief from responsibility on account of the losses of public funds or vouchers, by capture or otherwise during the late war. On motion of Mr. Conkling the late war. On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed. After a number of reports from the Committee on Military Affairs. The Bankrupt bill came up. On motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected a week since, the vote in favor of a reconsideration was 90 to 36.

Mr. Stevens called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was taken, and resulted: yeas, 85; nays, 45: so the vote repealing the bill was reconsideration. The flant vote on the passage of the Bankrupt bill resulted as follows: yeas, 70; nays, 75: so the bill was rejected.

South would be as rapid and easy as they are with Ohio and Indiana. Who in Cincinnati—who in Kentucky—can overestimate the value of such communications?

2. But a strictly air line, or direct line to Louisville, cannot be made, because it would cross the Ohio river twice, unnecessarily; but one commercially direct can be made, and would engage an immense traffic. It happens that for about thirty miles from Louisville the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad pursues a direct course to Cincinnati; that is, direct in order to pass south of the great bend of the Ohio river near Warsaw. So, also, a portion of the Covington and Lexington road may be used.

3. In order to make a direct line between Louisville and Cincinnati, the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 2d of February, 1866, two months ago, passed a charter, of which the following are the material parts: Educating the Soldiers. WASHINGTON, April 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Summer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for soldiers in the army of the United Good.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building. Railroad to Halifax. Mr. Sumner introduced a petition asking for Congressional aid for building the European an North American Railroad to connect the United States with Halifax, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Moral Suasion House.—Mr. Holmes, of N. Y., presented a resolution from the New York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New York Senators on the civil rights bill was approved; and requesting the New York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual hostilities had occurred. Williary preparations were actively progressing.

Getting Back Under the Flag. Mr. Elliott, of Mass, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate oil Commerce, senate oil Commerce, and Wm. R. Minor, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. Saulsbury presented a resolution re-affirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1884, that the war was con-ducted for no other purpose than to rees-tablish the Union, with the rights of all the States uniprocined and indepting Presi-

the States unimpaired, and indorsing Presient Johnson for his efforts to restoreace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over. Land Office in Idaho. Mr. Briggs, of Michigan, from Commit-tee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a land office in Idaho, which was considered and passed. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, gave notice that he would call up the resolution again on Friday next. The bill to reimburse the State of Penn-sylvania for war expenses was passed. Furnished Eight Soldiers.

Furnished Eight Soldiers.

Mr. Bundy offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that William Mercer, of the county of Roes, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and one grandson to the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors and were killed and died in the service; and that William Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, and without the necessary means to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Persons to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William Mercer on the list of invalid persons.

National Bank Shareholders.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolu-The bill granting \$100,000 worth of pub-ic lauds to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake-Superior to Lae La Belle in the State of Michigan, was passed. Informing the President - A Civil Notice.

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Senate present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the civil rights bill as passed by two-thirds of both Houses. Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, directing the Ju-diciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in the National Bank liable to attachment The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which reduces the fine for defacing or injuring mall matter or letter boxes, from one thousand dollars to five hundred as a substitute for the Senate bill and levy of execution under the State law for the payment of the debts of the owner. Extra Pay to Prisoners.

Mr. Eckley, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Com-mittee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned prisoners, who survived the fate of the steamer Sultana. This is the same as the other returned prisoners are allowed. The Recreations of Statesmen.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Executive session approved of the following nominations: David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in place of Caleb Lyons; Pritchard C. McCormick, of Arizona, to be Governor of the territory of Arizonia; Moses Høllett, Chief Justice; M. B. Halloway, Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; Jas. P. L. Carter, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Adjourned. The Recreations of Statesmen.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper announced the fact that the Manhattan Club of New York proposed to give to Jas. Brooks a public dinner, next Monday, and that Messrs. Stockton and Voorhiees were expected to be present; and resolving that the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, and such members of that Committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting and dinner.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, wanted to move an amendment, but Mr. Rice withdrew the resolution. Personal Explanation.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chandler, of New York, stated if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the civil rights bill he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, stated that he had been called out by unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but twenty-seven minutes. When he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew he would not have dodged the question if he had been present. He would have voted aye. move an amendmen drew the resolution. Personal.

Personal.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation, and stated that he was represented in the Baltimore American as having been engaged the other day in making a refractory motion to prevent a vote on the civil rights bill. He disclaimed 'doing so, leaving the credit of such motions to his friend from Wisconsin.

The Speaker stated that the correction of the mistake had appeared in this morning's Baltimore American.

Agricultural College Bill. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the commission in the case of awards for the capture of Booth and Harrold. Agricultural College Bill.

Mr. Bidwell, of California, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back a bill to amend the Agricultural College act, which was under discussion yesterday. The bill to amend the Agricultural College bill passed by 95 to 53.

Honors for the Sailors.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back two Government resolutions of the Senate, authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore Wm. Radford to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered to the frigate Re Italia, which were considered and passed. Military Appropriation Bill. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill reimbursing Missouri for equipping the military. It appropriates \$6,775,000. The Appropriation Committee reported an amendment reducing the amount \$60,000. After considerable made.

Mr. Dayis inquired of the chairman of

Mr. Farquahar, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses, mules, and other personal property seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863. bill was reported to increase the compensa-tion of Paymasters, while the country was burdened with indebtednes, without even so much as solicitation on the part of those for whose benefit it was designed. He thought there was no reason for such legis-

lation.

Mr. Connes entered his protest against it.
The office of paymaster was a valuble office to men interested in it, and knowing what the compensation was to be. This bill should not be passed for the sake of incompetent paymasters who may have lost monies on account of circumstances; and as to competent paymasters, many of them have made small fortunes, if not large ones, by office.

Mr. Leblond wanted to know how much it would take from the Treasury.

it would take from the Treasury.

Mr. Schenek did not know, but explained that payments had been made regularly in the field. Instead of making fortunes, stoppages against them amounted to \$25,-000,000; there were five or six hundred of Mr. Darling calculated, as each paymas

Mr. Darling calculated, as each paymaster would have some \$59,000, that would require an aggregate sum of \$2,500,000. He sked why noval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill? An army paymaster ranked as Major and received about \$3,000 a year. They had been able to keep fast horses, and perhaps, fast other things. [Laughter.] Large amounts of Government funds held by these men had been used in Wall street for speculating purposes. Naval paymasters on the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only \$1,400 per annum. Their responsibilities had been quite as great, and their personal risks a great deal more. He

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Belgian—The Austro-Prusian Difficulty; War Almost Inevitable—Bishop Colenso Begs Leave to Insist—The Jamaica Investigation.
PORTLAND, April 10-France.-The third

rostians, April 10—rance.—Ine third sitting of the Conference on the Danubian principalities was held on the 28th ult.
The Paris bourse closed flat on the 28th, at 68t, 30c.
Austria and Prussia German journals continue to discuss with boost interest the

ntime to discuss with keen interest the
bability of a war between Austria and
ussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to
owany light upon the eventful issue of
onarrel.

The markets were all closed, and there

Gen. Benedict has been appointed Austrian Commander-in-Chief.

Liverpool, March 31.—German advices continue warlike. Count Von Bismarch had a long conference, on the 29th ult. with Count Karolg, the Austrian Ambossador to Berlin. Orders had been issued to

that the Prussian war vessels at Kiel be prepared for active service.

The Vienna Evening Post asserts that the
Prussian army corps have received orders
to hold themselves ready for active service.

The Vienna Debate asserts that the Western great powers intend to present indentical notes at Berlin deprecatory of war.

It is stated not only that a covenant
but a formal treaty of alliance has been
concluded between Italy and Prussia.

Von Bismarch is said to have addressed a concluded between Italy and Prussia.

Von Bismarch is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at the Courts of the great powers directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.

Atlantic Telegraph. The New Foundland and London Tele-graph Company have contracted with the Felegraph Manufacturing Company of St. Lawrence from New Fou Breton, and the other betwe ward's Island and New Foun the repair of the present cables, so as to have two cables for the prompt, transmis-sion of all messages between the Atlantic cable and the United States.

Stephens in Paris. The editor of the Paris Opinion National English War Vessels for American

Great Britain advices from Plymouth says orders have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half a dozen war vessels. The conclusion is drawn that they are intended for the Gulf and the river St. Lawrence.

Prince Napoleon Goes to Italy—Further Reports Concerning the Ourse

Prince Napoleon Goes to Italy—Further Reports Concerning the Quarrel—War Expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispored that he is intrusted with a mission to Victor Emanuel, which could not well be confided to any common person, and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. The correspondent adds: I find persons, who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel, are now far less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough, and they think the conflict between Austria and Prussia all but certain.

The London Times of the 30th ult. editorially remarked that there was too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary about to be broken by a most unnecessary war. But on the following day the Time:

cealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme measures that might be taken by Prussia.

Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take aggressive measures.

It is reported from Venitia that the Commission of Austrian Engineers is making an inspection of the numerous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called in

The Berlin Telegraph says that the mobilization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with.

The Government of Weimar has replied warmly to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claim federal intervention with the constitution.

WASHINGTON. The President's Visitors.

on. There were many visitors at the Executive mansion, among them being a party of farmers from Maryland, in company with Hon. Mr. Blair. They merely came to present their respects to the President. The most noticeable visitor was the head chief of the Sacs and Foxes, a fine specimen of the Indian, and in full costume, on business with the President.

Government Payments to the Illinois
Central Railroad.

It appears from a communication prepared at the War Department in reply to a resolution of the House, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from April, 1865, \$2,592,156; and from other roads, \$250,432. The company paid to these other roads \$570,432. The net revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company within the above period was \$2,047,833.

Rational Railroad Scheme.

Representative Garfield to-day introduced a bill, the consideration of which is postponed till the 2d of December next, proposing a national railroad, establishing it in connection with interior roads, and authorizes any number of persons, when the necessary capital is subscribed, to construct a railroad from one State to another. Courts are required to grant the right of way, and appoint commissioners to assess damages to land occupied. The bill authorizes other lines to consolidate and become national railroads, and restrict the character of the trade and the tariff of charges. The plan is in effect to the Nation what in-National Railroad Scheme.

railroad business is open to general competition.

Secretary McCulloch on the Test
Onth for United States Officers in
the South—Necessity of Modifying
It.

The message of the President inclosing
the communications of the Secretary of the
Treasury and the Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office,
las been printed. A synopsis of these documents was given in a former dispatch, but
the following extract may be interesting.
The Secretary says, in regard to future appointments: mals which came in contact with him, in every case, were infected; but as they were immediately killed, the disease was finally mastered. This disease exists here in the stables, and if you break them up, the owners will sell and go abroad, and it may be so spread as to infect the cattle in every State in the country.

Mr. Littleby says that when the disease has become chronic persons who have eaten the meat of cattle killed while suffering from this disease, have experienced robad effects. When it is acute it produces carbuncles on those who eat it. The farmers in Duchess county would as soon take the small-pox into their houses, as cattle from the swill-milk stables into their barn-yards. If they are sold the disease will be communicated.

If they are soft the disease will be communicated.

It is a fact that 'trichina has been found in beef, find traced directly to the swill-milk stables on Long Island. It exist in pigs, and is found wherever they are kept in filthy sties and fed on swill. Rats are found wherever there are pigs, and they become filled with trichina, and cows devour the excretions of the rats and they take the disease. Cases of this kind I have personally traced to Newtown. FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Killed for a Little Money.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A terrible crime in the lower section of the city was discovered this atternoon. A family of seven persons had been murdered—Christopher Deering, his wife, nicee and four children—on Mr. Deering's farm at Point House and Jumes Lane. It is supposed the murders were committed last Friday by a German laboring on the farm. The crime was discovered this afternoon by finding the bodies of Mr. Deering and his wife in the barn. One of the children was a baby ten months old. Money seems to have been the sole object. The horses and cattle in the stable were found in a famishing con-FROM NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, April 11.—Daniel Williams postmaster at Franklin, Tennessee, wh abstracting money from letters, addressed o parties in Philadelphis.
The Legislature met again to-day, but no norum was present, and an adjournment as made. ras made.

The trial of Henry Bruner, which was to have commenced to-day, was postponed unhave commenced to-day, was postponed un-til Monday next.

River four feet at the shoals, and at a

Resolutions Passed To-day Concern ing Captured Property.

Mr. Stevens offered the following:

Rv. the several acts of Cor

The Arrests at Toronto-Views of the Globe Newspaper Mr. Stevens offered the following:

WHEREAS, By the several acts of Congress of 5th of July and 6th of August, 1861, it is enacted that all property of citizens of the insurrectionary States found in said States, or in transit between the said States, or in any section of the same and the loyal States, or any section of the same, either by land or by water, and all vessels found at sea belonging, either in whole or in part, to citizens of insurrectionary States, and all property wherever situated, which may have been used or in any way disposed of in aid of the rebellion, should, when captured, be forfeitgal, and the proceeds there the Globe Newspaper.
TORONTO, C. W., April 11.—The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwal begins to-day. Hon. John McDonald ha egins to-day. Hon. John McDonal been engaged for the defense. The Globe this morning has the f ng: There is no longer any doub United States, and the washing on a site ities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are anxious that the Ames can Government should act hurriedly. a free Government time must be allow for talk, and it is not well for any Government to oppose a movement which co mation of the 16th of August, 1861, en joined upon all naval and military officer of the United States to be diligent in the capture of such property for the Unite oken. But marching armed men towards the

IRISH REPUBLIC.

What the British Minister Thinks-A Proclamation Looked For.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Commercial' Washington special says: Sir Fredericl Bruce professes to have received information that leaves no doubt of the intention of the Fenians to attack some point in the same professional statement of the pressure of the professional same professional statements.

The Cornwall Trials.

The Border Ferment.

night.
There is another large British steamer off

OREGON. -

Democratic Nominations.

The closing resolution protests against taxing or selling Government mineral lands.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

frontier is an act of war which the Ameri-can Government must suppress, if they in-tend to do their duty towards their neigh-Philadelphia Head Center Resigned PHILADELPHIA, April 11, r. m.-Mr. John Hasson has resigned the position of Head Center of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fe-nian Brotherhood. His successor has not been elected.

of the United States to be diligent in the capture of such property for the United States; and

WHEREAS, Large captures of such property, the proceeds whereof amount to several million dollars, have been made by the mayal and military officers, and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the general Treasury of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such officers have been and are taking measures through the Admiralty courts of the United States, to have such property condemned and adjudged to their own use, and that of the naval pension fund, and not to the use of the general Treasury of the United States, so that the said fund already amounts to more than ten million dollars, a like amount having been distributed to the captors, the interest of which is more than double the sum required for the naval pension fund; and

WHEREAS, The question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so captured, should be forfeited to the United States, or for the benefit of the captors, which question cannot, because of the press of business in said court, be

to the United States, or for the benefit of
the captors, which question cannot, because
of the press of business in said court, be
heard and determined until the term thereof
to be held in December next; and:
WHERKAS, Before such determination in
the Supreme Court, there is danger that the
major part of said property may be distributed to the captors, to the detriment of
the general Treasury of the United States;
therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this
House the Secretary of the Treasury should accomplish their ulterior objects.

The situation is deemed sufficie alarming to call forth a proclamation the President, against any evasion of neutrality laws, and it will shortly appears of the second s House the Secretary of the Treasury should be, and hereby is, requested to withhold from distribution all the proceeds of the captured property above described to any TORONTO, April 11.—The examination of the Fenians at Cornwall was conducted with closed doors, excluding the press. The prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next. All quiet.

EASTPORT, ME., April 11.—The Fenians have hired the town hall for three days to hold meetings. There is an open session MASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by brevet: Thomas H. Neill, Benj. J. Spooner, Morgan H. Christers and Martin L. McMahon.

Post-Office Statistics.

Washington, April 11. — During the month of March the Postmaster General caused the following post-offices to be reopened: In Virginia, 104; North Carolina, 39; West Virginia, 8; Georgia, 30; Tennessee, 22; Massissippi, 5; Delaware, 8; Arkansas, 11; Texas, 26; South Carolina, 40; Louisiana, 9—Total, 256.

The Department has also, in the same time, ectablished 159 new offices, 36 have been discontinued, and the names of 25 have been changed.

Special Agent Parker, who has the supervision of the Virginia mail service, came up yesterday and reports most favorably on the revision of mail facilities in that section. Contractors are performing the service regularly and with fidelity. The post-offices are well attended to, and the people are generally highly pleased with the mail arrangements. Post-Office Statistics.

Testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens
-Amnesty Proclamation Forth-Hon. Alex. H. Stephens testified before

the Reconstruction Committee this morning. He expressed the opinion that there is a general acquiescence among the Southern people in the idea of perpetual Union; but that they will never agree to give equal political rights to the negroes. It is said that a proclamation of amnesty is to be issued by the President in a few days.

Charleston and Augusta Railroad
Reopened.

Information has been received that Augusta, Georgia, is again united to Charleston, South Carolina, by railroad, the completion of track-laying having been finished on the 5th inst. Gen. Grant Fined.

Washington, April 11.—General Grant to-day acknowledged the serving of a war-rant for fast-driving, appeared before the Commissioner and paid the fine. Land Sales. orts received at the General Land show that over 49,700 acres were

Columbian Insurance Company. NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is the decision of court in the affair of the receivership of the Columbian Insurance. Company: I think the interests of the va-rious persons interested in the distribution Hiring Contrabands.

RINDERPEST AND TRICHINA. et in conjunction with B. ond to be given in \$50,000. An Interesting Report. New York, April 11.—Dr. Percy made some remarkable statements before the Health Commission, yesterday, concerning

Democratic Victory in Jersey City.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

WISCONSIN.

The Jacobins Getting Presumptu-

FROM NEW ORLEANS. The Mayoralty---Quarantine---The Races. New Onleans, April 11.—President Johnson orders the suspension of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Wilson till they are pardoned. Acting Mayor's clerk continues. Thirteen British vessels quaruntined with coffee, sugar, molasses, and fruit from the City and only toogs percoffee, sugar, molasses, and fruit from the

coffee, sugar, molasses, and fruit from the gulf. No disease. City and gulf ports perfectly healthy.

The first race to-day, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Gilroy. Time, two minites one and three quarter seconds, and one minute fifty-four and one quarter seconds.

The Second race, two mile heats, was won by Gen. Rousseau. Time four minutes and four seconds.

The steamer Marmion arrived from New York.

FROM BURLINGTON. Champiana.

BURLINGTON, VA., April 11.—The lake is clear of ice to-day. The steamer Montreal will commence her trips as formerly between this city and Plattsburg to-morrow at nine o'clock.

NATCHITOCHES, April 7.—Four hundred cotton contracts have been made in the par-

WASHER AND WRINGER.



THE KENTUCKY WASHER has no equal. ing proved tiself superior in every conteremains the Champion Washer, and extend challenge. We warrant it to wash faster, will BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, Manufacturers

Sole manufacturers of the Brinly Plow, of Goodrich's Evaporator and Dodge's Bells.
Agents for the Champion Reap-er and Mower, and dealers 't' Agricultural Impleor and the Champion Reap-er and Mower, and dealers 't' Agricultural Impleor and the Champion Reap-er and Mower and Champion Reap-er and Champion Reap-er and R WOOL. NEW ALBANY WOOLEN MILLS

CUSTOM WORK DONE.

New Yorks, April 11.—At the election yesterday in Jersey City, Cleveland, (Democrat) was chosen Mayor by 370 majority. Aldermen equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Hudson City and Hoboken went Democratic. Bergen elected the whole Union ticket. River Open to St. Paul—A Steamer Sunk.

MILWAUKIE, April 11.—The ice [has browken up on the Mississippiat St. Paul. The river is now open for navigation.

Lacrosse, [Wis., April 11.—The_steamer Northern Light was sunk this morning by the ice on the Mississippi, 14 miles below this place. No lives lost.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the care of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections,

Has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success. Madison, Wis., April 11.—The Legislature passed a resolution last night severely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights bill, in disobedience of instructions, and declaring it his duty to

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's per onal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the Discharge of Captain Winder.

RICHMOND, April 11.—Captain R. B. Winder, who has been imprisoned here for several months, was discharged to-day by orders from Washington.

Southwest corner chestnat and Fifteenth streets to consisting the control of the construction of the control of the cont 1866.

THE

LOUISVILLE COURIER.

Daily.

Semi-Weekly,

Weekly.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST

BEST NEWSP

IN KENTUCKY'

A Paper for the Merchant, A Paper for the Trader.

A Paper for the Farmer.

A Paper for the Family Circle Serious remonstrances have been received from the Canadian authorities. It is under-stood the United States Marshals in the border towns have received orders to pre-vent an invasion. A Paper for the Ladies.

A Paper for Everybody.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIB

and private signals has just gone up the river toward St. Andrews.

Excitement continues. The Fenian public convention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbor and St. Troix river. Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner. Destination unknown. A suspicious steamer showing the Ameri-can colors has just passed into St. Croix ver. There are Fenian arrivals continually.

The COURIER will ever be a reliable exp Democratic Nominations.

San Francisco, April 10.—The Oregon State Convention nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory, of Marion; and for Governor Geo. L. Woods, of Wasco.

A resolution was adopted that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be riven the late rebellious States when consistent with national safety, and that of the loyal people in those States.

The closing resolution protests against axing or selling Geographment miscal land.

Shipments of Treasure---Wreek of a British Bark. OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES

Trouble at the New Almaden Mine San Francisco, April 10.—A strike took place yesterday among the miners at the New Almaden quicksilver mine. The grievances complained of are being compelled to lease houses and purchase supplies of the company. They hold possession of the mine, and allow no one to work, but committed no violence. MARKET REPORTS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

OUR TERMS DAILY COURIER.

SEM-WEEKLY COURIER

WEEKLY COURIER.

Arrival of the Delaware.

Boston, April 11.—The steamer Delaware, from Liverpool the 28th, via Queenstown 30th, with five hundred passengers, arrived here this evening. One copy, one year, 52 numbers...... \$ 3 5

of the Daily will be sent, if preferred, instead of the extra Weekiles.

To take advantage of these terms, full clubs must be sent at one time. Additions can be made to clubs of the at \$2.5 and to clubs of ten at \$2.5 or each subscriber.

EFNo paper ever sent unless the money is paid in advance, and the paper always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

EFMoney may be sent at our risk by express, or in registered letters by mail. For sums over \$15 sent by mail, for sums over \$15 sent by mail, for sums over \$15 sent by mail, drafts or post-office money orders should be procured.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents in getting up clubs. Postmasters are also authorized to act for us.

All letters may be simply addressed "Louisvilles, Counies," or

SPECIMEN COPIES

CINCINNATI, O.

Both Portable and Stationary. CLEMENS'

REED'S Flouring & Corn Mills.

apil wi CINCINNATI, O.

BY SAVING AND USING YOUR

BUY ONE BOX OF THE

OR CONCENTRATED LYE. IT will make TEN POUNDS of excellent Hard Sony, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Song for about 35 Cents. Directions on each box. For saigat all Drug and Grocery stores, and in lots at will consider by

considered.

In polities the COURIER is well known. It will

AS A , NEWSPAPER

British Bark.

San Francisco, April 10.—The steamer Golden City, Capt. Watkins, sailed for Panama with \$887,642 of treasure, of which \$809,715 is for New York.

The British bark Sir George Gray, from Valparaiso for Sydney, was wreeked February 20th on Coehburn island, and sold for 700. The Captain and crew reached Togetie in open boats.

To this department special attention is given. Our reporters are competent and experienced, and they farnish us daily reports of our own and all the

MISCELLANY. Every issue of the Weekly will contain such a riety of miscellany, tales, poetry, wh., humor, as must make the COURIER an especial favorit

y mail (payable in advance), per annum. . \$1:2 00
Do do for 6 months 6 00

SENT ON APPICATION

WESTERN FOUNDERY Established in 1826. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

THS practical working of Clemens' Circula Saw-Mill has proven it far superior to an Circular Mill in use. It spower, simplicity, econom and durability, and the large amount of lumber will turn out per day or month, make it second in on mill in the country. We have them on has with Stationery Engines and Boilers, either Fort Also, from ten to twenty Stationary Engines, various sizes, always on hand, so that we are pared to ft out any one in from three to four da All kinds of Flouring-Mill and Cotton-Gin Eines and Shaffing turnished at the shortest hree fourths of all our trade in the past twee years has been with the Southern States, and I be happy to be favored with a continuance Circulars containing descriptions of our Mach ry mailed promptly to any address upon applition to

A. B. HOLABIRD & CO., Nos. 331, 335 and 339 West Front St

WASTE GREASE.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'s SAPONIFIER

WILSON, PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky. mh31 w6m FOR SALE-DRUG STORE-At the in Central Kentucky, and doing a readdress and w3 Box 278.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866 A Bit of Fun-Too Good to be Lost. readers are doubtless aware that Prentice, of the Journal, has always prided himself upon his ugly, and if extraordinary peculiarity in any respect is a matter of pride, he may well be proud of that. It nas long been a matter of wonder how such an extraordinary frontispiece ever got we have frequently heard surprise express-ed, generally by the ladics, that nature should have been guilty of such an upactable freak. It would be unjust to

hold nature responsible for such a piece of Mixed up with some misrepresentations, there is, in the above quoted paragraph, a little truth and an important admission. an absurdity as that. She made the Simese The Journal says that the Breckinridge Twins, Daniel Lambert, the two-headed girl, and many other monstrosities but break up this Union, is now perfecting an tice's physiogomy is not among her organization to control in future the politilist of crimes. It was a series of accidents which brought that to its present shape, or cal affairs of the State. For this object, AND THIS ALONE, the 1st of May Secessionists' Convention has been called in this city. rather which so wonderfully divested it of all sorts of shape. First, when he was Mark this important admission. The obmade, he was laid on a board and put in the ject of the May Convention is simply to sun to dry, and while lying in an exposed obtain the political control of the State No treason is meditated, no rebellion contemplated, no disloyalty to be indulged, was run over by a harrow, then he took the small-pox, afterwards he fell on a flaxnothing inconsistent with the strictest de hackle, then he was struck in the face with otion to the Union and the Constitution a brick during the Know Nothing riots in to be done. To obtain the political control of the State, "and this alone," in the lanthis city, and finally, while at Richmond during the war, his curiosity led him to exguage of the Journal," is the object and amine the Petersburg lines, and venturing scope of the Convention. too near the enemy, a thirteen-inch bomb Any one who has read the Journal's comshell bursted slap in his face. This last ac nents upon the May Convention, for the cident, however, rather improved than inlast three months, would very naturally have been led to suppose that the editor

off a good deal of the ugly already there. tained that we had taken the knife for We refused to give it up. He importuned us on all occasions. The more we saw of him the more our conscience burt us. That us that we were wrong—that the knife belonged to him. We still resisted, until he, driven to desperation, waylaid us at night with a gang of ruffians, and sought to capture it by force. We had hid it in our boot, and he failed to get it. His anxiety on the subject, and his manifest unhappiness, at last melted our heart, and we sent presses his gratitude but it will be seen that the ingrate took advantage of the opportunity, after getting possession of the knife, to represent us as being as ugly as himself. We publish his letter to show the highth, the depth, the length, breadth and thickness of his unparalleled ingratitude:

JOURNAL OFFICE, April 12. My Dear Paz: I thank you for the jack-knife you were so kind as to send me. It is a tolerably good-looking article; not so-nuly 8 you are ner so handsome as I am. I will not say that I am afraid you are robbing yourself, for of course a single jack-knife cannot be missed from your large store, that has been constantly and rapidly accumulating during your very long and honorable life. I am a little doubtful, however, as to your taste in your choice for a present for me. Some writer on ctiquette says that it isn't good breeding for a shoemaker to make presents of shoes or for a orth shall I see a jack-knife without think-

the test oaths would prove a nuisance to idea that the May Convention will be comabsurdity of the oaths. If the Southern litself has shown that the Democratic States are to constitute a part of the nation, and its people are to be allowed to partician number of good Union men as deletoaths is radically wrong. If they are of rebels and their sympathizers, so far from ted on, the present generation must die | prompting them to oppose the policy of reout before men can be found who will be construction, leads them directly to its suppualified to hold the offices. The fact is port. Its adoption is their only hope of generally admitted, even at the North, safety, while its failure exposes them to innuwere committed to the revolution, and aided if there were no questions of patriotism or and assisted or sympathized with it, duty, would compel them to support it honentity to inforce the test oath exclude all men in that they are lost; if the President triumphs section from public office, and yet at the they are secure. In the face of such a state of facts, all the misrepresentation in the very heart of the conflict and staked their lives upon the soundness of the principles for which they contended. If there were any there who can now take the oath that they did not give aid or comfort to, or symthesis will be contended to the c who played the part of hypocrites during the war, and induced their neighbors and control. friends to believe that their hearts were with the Southern cause. Such men are un-

the greater portion of his life resided in the violent contest prevailed in the Ba K. Polk to the people, the Presidential nomination was within his grasp. iden reason he then declined the glittering prize, as he did subsequently.

wished to be considered a Virginian in in-etinet and feeling-no higher honor could e covet than that name.

wiler of the South, and died the United

eachery to the friends of his youth and the devil don't borrow his upper works and

Our exchanges are extensively copying our remedy for cholera, most of them withuming the responsibility for the article; but considering the very ludicrous, if not

rangements are now in progress by which they will be transported over the various city for half fare. By paying their fare to

Tragedies on the "Dark and Not Meditating Rebel lion -The Truth at Last, Bloody Ground. now made to reorganize in Kentucky the Breckinridge Democratic party of 1860-1. Folled in its purpose to carry Kentucky into the rebellion, and defeated in its swuggle to break up and dishonor the Union by force of arms, the scattered elements of that party, gathered from every point of the compass, are now perfecting an organization to control in future the political affairs of the State. For this object, and this alone, the 1st of May Secessionists' Convention has been called in this city. The organ of the Breckinridge party in 1860 is the organ of the Breckinridge party, revived, in 1866, and if the programme shall be carried out now, it will be no less fatal hereafter to the Union men of Kentucky than it would have been in 1860-1, when its leadars sought to engulf the State in a treassonable reyoution.—[Journal.

Mixed up with some misrepresentations,

Two Murderers Hung. MOB-LAW TRIUMPHANT.

The readers of the COURIER will remem ber the account we published two or three days ago of the horrible murder near Perry ville, Boyle county, Ky., of Mrs. Polly Bot tom, a most estimable widow lady, aged eventy-eight years, and a sister of Judge Bridges, of Danville. A correspondent at Perryville, who will accept our thanks for his attentions, gives us the following particulars of the affair, and the terrible sequel Sometime previous to her murder, Mrs. Bottom was robbed by a man of had reputation named William Taylor, living in that neighborhood. He had been prosecuted. and as Mrs. Bottom was the main witness against him, he determined to kill her in

order to get rid of her evidence. From the description of the murderer, as given by a little grand-daughter of Mrs. Bridge's, who was sleeping with her when the crime was committed, Taylor and his father were arrested in Harrodsburg and at once taken to Perryville. They were kept under close guard two days and one night, and the evidence before the Coroner's jury having made it positive that Wm. Taylor was the murderer, he was on Thursday night last taken from the guard by an armed mob, variously estimated at from one to two hundred men, and hung to a tree. He continued hanging from 9 or 10 o'clock Thursday night until about 5 o'clock Friday evening

before the body was taken down. Taylor's father made a very narrow e cape, as he was swung up twice, but on account of his age was let off by the mob.

nonestly believed that the Convention was

a new organization of rebels for the pur-

pose of operating against the Government and all loyal people; that the safety of the

country and every public and private interest required that it should be put down, and its assemblage prevented. Now, it ap.

pears that the editor is willing to admit, or

rather he has admitted, that the object is

Now what does this political control of

the State, which it seems is such an impor-

nominated by the Convention, and that one

Court of Appeals. The Convention will

the Journal does not yet know what that

platform will be. It may, and probably

consonance with its present views. The sin

who propose to hold it is, that they are going to nominate a candidate for the clerk-

ship of a court. This is what the Journal

alls attempting to control the future polit-

If this is all the Democracy contemplate

Journal's clamor about the Convention.

and the majority of the people do not think

eracy is not to have the political con-

Constutition; the other tearing the Con-

stitution to pieces, and altogether revolu-

onary in its character. If any other party

mere guerrilla concern, unconnected with

opposed to radicalism unite with the Demo-

build up an important ally for the North-

ern Democracy and consolidate the Con-

patriotic man in the State to connect him-

self with the Democratic party. By so do-

country, the preservation of the Constitu-

pathizers is totally exploded. The Journal

VARSAILLES, Ky., April 10, 1866,

iment.
William H. Watson, 1st Georgia cavalry.
S. B. Rockwell, Co. A, 30th Arkansas reg-

elected to Congress sure. Which is the

Why not marry the clothes, and the woman away?—[Memphis Ledger.

If you can find the woman to throw away,

you must have an unusual faculty for dis-

It will be interesting to the delegates who mtemplate attending the State Conven-

oad and steamboat lines leading to the

W. H.

Editors Louisville Courier:

ical affairs of the State. Could anything

be more absurd?

will be, one upon which it could consist-

tant matter in the Journal's estimation.

State, and nothing else.

o be a political bomb-shell, which would

politically unimportant—the Clerk of the probably adopt a platform, but of course where is the necessity for all of the If the Convention nominates a candidate he is the best man running for the office, as a matter of course, they will defeat him, children. When he reached Offut's shop and that will be the end of it. There is he was told that his son left there in comcertainly nothing alarming about this—
nothing to keep the editor of the Journal
He then visited Mr. Shouse's school, or any one else from digesting their food or enjoying their natural sleep. But if th rol of the State, who is? There are but two parties in the Union now—the Demotrol of the State, who is? There are the below, as they were saushed that the backward and the Radical—one struggling for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Union and the maintenance of the Could learn nothing of his fate. Yesterday morning a little son of Mr. G. G. Nuckols' body lying in the grass near the road, in one of his father's fields, with s organized in Kentucky or obtains the his head and body beat almost to a jelly with a fence stake. The stake, lying close no party outside of the State with which it by the body when found, had the marks can act or which will recognize it as a still on it. The murderer was afterwards healthy political organization. It will be a captured near Oxford, Scott county, and taken to Midway and confined in the prison at that place. At the time he was captured pathy of none. It will be, therefore, with- he confessed to having committed the murder, and gave as the reason that he wanted out influence or power. If, however, those the fine horse which the boy was riding. atic party, they will, at the same time, The facts became known to the citizens,

and they at once went to the jail, took Meeks out near the place where the murder Both of these murders were peculiarly atrocious, and were well calculated to exthat the cruel perpetrators well deserved their fate, yet it would have been better that the law should have been permitted to

We have repeatedly assured the Radical faction that the Southern States have made all the concessions that they mean to make for the sake of restoration to the Union. They feel that they have done enough, and justly complain that faith has not been kept with them in what they have done. It betrays great ignorance of that people to supprice of dishonor the political privileges to which they are entitled by the Constitution of the country. The following is from the Mobile Register, edited by the Hon. John

Forsyth, formerly United States Minister to

opian change his skin, or the leopard his spots.

The attitude of the South is henceforward that of passive endurance, leaving it to the North to work out its rights and liberties, perfectly assured that those of the North are bound up with them. We feel cofident that these eleven Southern States cannot be held in permanent subjection by the same Government that secures liberty to the other twenty-five. The same Government cannot perform the same office of tyranny and freedom. The conflict will be irrepressible, and either the gangrene of tyranny will extend to the whole system, or the whole system will be purged and purified by the fires of liberty, which, though temporarily smothered, yet burn in both the State and country require that the Confederate Dead, at Varsailles, cemetery this evening, for the first time since my return from the army, I noticed a eantiful spot dedicated to the remains of deepest sympathy for those unfortunate my pocket a slip of paper, and took a list of their names, hoping to make known the whereabouts of their remains through your columns. I shall feel amply compensated

scuttle the hull before long, he will get

It does not allow them to hear of.Gov. Wickliffe's address to the Democracy. It once supported Gov. Wickliffe, but now it will not allow its readers even to see his the blind-bridle system believing that if the Democrat they will not hear of it the forlorn damsel in the song had treated her last lover's:

"Oh, no; we never men My lips are never parted to speak That once familiar word."

of the St. Francis Institute have purchased ten acres of ground near this city, on which ges and facilities of our city equal if not superior to any in the State.—[Owensboro

SPORTING NEWS. CANADA. TEN BROECK'S SUCCESSES.

The Fenian Raid Mr. Ten Broeck's b. f., Miller's Maid, by caneer, won the Pitsford Stakes, 10 sovs. ach, with 50 added, for two year olds, 'The stance was a half mile, and the filly, Mil-What the Canadian Press Says. er's Maid, being the favorite at the start, vas never headed, and won the race by a length, with great ease. Mr. Ten Broeck afterwards bought in the winner for 145 THE TAKING OF MURPHY

THE TAKING OF MURPHY.

(By Special Telegraph to the Leader.)

CORNWALL, April 10—9 P. M.

The people of this usually quiet old borough have been in a fever heat of excitement all day in consequence of the arrests. The wildest runors have been flying about, and conflicting stories are told as to the proceedines ensuing the presence the presence of t On Tuesday, March 20th, at the North mpton meeting, Mr. Ten Broeck's b. c., 'orester, by Stockwell, four years old, won all day in consequence of the arrests. The wildest rumors have been flying about, and conflicting stories are told as to the proceedings against the prisoners, the precise charges on which they were arrested, and the proof to sustain these charges that is in possession of the authorities. These points can only be settled by the magisterial investigation that is expected to take place to morrow.

The most probable statement is that the arrests were made at the instance of the Attorney General East, who, in common with other members of the Government, has for some time been aware of the contemplated movements and designs of certain parties in this country supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy. It is stated that M. Cartier, hearing that Murphy and six other armed Fenians were on the train on their way to Boston, instructed Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, to have them arrested as soon as they reached this station. The Mayor, in concert with the county crown attorney, Mr. J. F. Pringle, and other officers of the Government here, immediately took the most active means to carry out with promptitude and security the wishes of the Government. He called out three companies of volunteers, including some of those on active duty here, to aid him in his task should it become necessary to resort to force, which, however, was hardly anticipated. The volunteers were in waiting at the station in the evening when the train arrived, and as soon as it stopped the cars were surrounded by guards and the egress of the passengers prevented for the moment. The Mayor then entered the cars and Murphy, the leader of the gang, having been pointed out to him, he accosted bim, stating that he had received instructions to have the party arrested, that there was a large force of military at the station prepared to carry out his orders, that under the development. the Brixworth Stakes, distance one mile and a quarter. On Friday of the same meeting, the enterprising American turf-man, with the same four year old colt, won the Lewes Spring Free Handicap, making three victories accredited to Mr. Ten Broeck's stable during the races.
RACE AT THE ST. FRANCIS TRACK.

party.

Another account adds that Murphy ad-

seedings created intense excitement in the passengers on the train, among n was Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing stor of the railway, who was returning special car from Toronto to Montreal. possible, however, that he was aware

MORE ABOUT MURPHY.

of the prisoners a dispatch or letter in cypher was found, and this was taken by the Crown atorney, who proceeded by the up train at 11 o'clock to Ottawa for the purpose of receiving instructions from the Attorney General West. During his absence Murphy and his companious barsence Murphy and his companious barsence.

attorney General West. During his absence Murphy and his companions have been kept in close custody, but treated with the accustomed consideration shown to prisoners not convicted. Mr. Pringle

eturned from the seat of Go

MURPHY.

MURPHY'S ARREST.

A trotting race took place vesterday at he St. Francis track, between Phil. Tomppert's "Bay Jenny" and John Croxton's "Black Horse," for \$50 aside. The former was driven in a sulky and the latter in a otting wagon. They trotted three twomile heats, and the race was won by Tomppert's mare, she beating in the first and third heats. The time was very good, the last heat being made in five minutes. A TENNESSEE HORSE.

A TENNESSEE HORSE.

Delegate, ch. c., foaled 1863, by Highlander, dam Ellendale, by Imp. Shamrock, 2d dam Gamma, by Pacific, &c., &c., has arrived in New York city, consigned to John Morrissey, Esq. He was bred by Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., and recently owned by S. P. Carter, Esq. KENTUCKY STOCK IN MISSOURI. Our old and favorite correspondent Balloon (John C. Kay, Fsq., subsequently an artillery officer in the C. S. A.,) writes thus raphically to the Turf concerning his visit o the stables of B. F. Hu; chinson, twenty niles back of St. Louis:

Taylor's father made a very narrow escape, as he was swing up twice, but on account of his age was let off by the mob.

Our correspondent sends us a photograph of Taylor, which he took on Friday morning, while he was suspended from the tree. Although not what might be called a lifeliate picture, yet it is a very graphic and suggestive one.

The second tragedy occurred near Midway, Woodford county, and the retribution for the horrible murder committed was quick and terrible. For the details of this affair we avail ourselves of the report furnished in the Demoerat. It seems that on last Friday evening Mr. C. W. Nuckols, who lives between Midway and Versailles, started of his son, a boy about thirteen years old, to Midway for his brother, who attends the last from Midway his, horse became unmanageable and threw its rider in the road. Just at this time a man, by the name of George Mecks, made his appearance in the road, and requested young Nuckols to let him ride before him on his horse to Midway, the was going to that place. Young Nuckols, being affaid of his horse, 'consented to do so, and the two started for Midway about 12 o'clock F. M., from Mr. H. Offut's shop, two and one-half milics from Midway, both riding the same horse—Mecks in the saddle and only with Aceks, but had not returned.

Mr. Nuckols and some neighbors started for Midway about 12 o'clock Friday night in quest of his children. When he reached Offut's shop he was told that his son had not been there for his brother as usual. The party then commenced searching all night they go all dearn nothing of his fate. Yesterday morning a little son of sMr. G. Thompson, near Midway, found young Nuckols body lying the genso near the road, in one of his father's fields, with his head and body beat almost to a jelly with a fence stake. The stake, lying tiese of the first of the firs and several others like them, all in foal to Voucher, make up, with the young colts, the racing stock of Capt. Hutchinson. I had forgotten Glendower, a gay and lively ch. stallion, by Knight of St. George, and out of the dam of Goodwood. This horse is a beauty to look at, but got too fast and run one of his legs down to the heel in front. Voucher is here also. He is now 21 years old, and ranks the best of Wagner's get.

Gen. Scott and Jeff. Davis. It will be remembered that during Mr. Pierce's administration, a personal controversy arose between General Scott and Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War. In his autobiography, General Scott makes some state upon Mr. Davis. He being a prisoner and prother makes a defense for him in the find in the Vicksburg Journal, and append To Lieut, Gen. Scott, L. L. D.:

Among the commandments there is not earn the developments to be nvestigation to-morrow. MURPHY'S ARREST.

The same day the Leader says: Following immediately upon the sensation created by the announcement yesterday morning of the arrest of Mike Murphy and others at Cornwall, was the apprehension of a man named Patrick Sheedy, who is known to be the Secretary of the Hibernian Society of Toronto. The latter arrest was connected with the proceedings at Cornwall, being made on information received from that place by the authorities here. Taken in connection with the action against Murphy and his associates, it excited a guest deal of attention, and throughout the afermoon inquiry was anxious to know the charges against the prisoner, and whether any new developments had been made to render his arrest advisable and necessary.

Sheedy is a man of about thirty years of

pie, we may do it with heads erect, and in such guise that the true men of the North may not be ashamed of our association as brothers and compatriots.

GEN.BURBRIDGE IN TROUBLE.
Reports have been current Tor several days concerning the arrest, in New Orleans, of General Stephen G. Burbridge, well known as at one time the military commander of Kentucky.

Various reasons were alleged as having been the cause of his arrest, one of which was that he had been engaged in the shipment of freedmen to Cuba for sale as slaves.

A private dispatch from New Orleans, received yesterday, states that General Burbridge is in that city, under arrest for malfeasance in office while special cotton agent for that department.

Colonel C. T. Worley, former landlord of the Phænix Hotel, Lexington, is also mentioned as being in New Orleans. He is implicated in the troubles that environ Burbridge. The latter may, perchance, find by mealt in a more numbers of the surface and the second surface and the second surface and the surface and the was cleeted chook is seat in Congress December, 1845, his first service in a deliberative body.

Soon after the war against Mexico was declared he was elected Colonel of a regiment of volunteers, when he vacated his seat in Congress December, 1845, his first service in a deliberative body.

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plicated in the troubles that environ Burbridge. The latter may, perchance, find himself in a more unpleasant predicament than when "Cerro-Gordo" Williams routed his "horse, foot and dragoons" at Saltville.

"HARK FROM THE TOMB."—The silence of death still broods over the columns of the Louisville Democrat, as regards the friends of the Democratic Convention. It can't see or hear of the Democratic county meetings. It does not allow them to hear of Gov. It was also said it would not be not allow them to hear of Gov.

wise failed to give any cme to this box, about the safety of which, it is assumed, Sheedy was anxious when he started so hastily from the store where he is employed after reading the telegram. As it was then about 12 o'clock, it is just possible he was going to his dinner and wanted to get at it as soon as possible. Whatever the box may be, it is puzzling the police not a little.

The prisoner will probably be brought before the police magistrate to-day for examination. He is a rather insignificant looking specimen of humanity, with a somewhat repulsive expression about the eyes of the most respectable gentlemen of the county. about the safety of which, it is assumed, Sheedy was anxious when he started so hastily from the store where he is employed after reading the telegram. As it was then about 12 O'clock, it is just possible he was going to his dinner and wanted to get at it as soon as possible. Whatever the box may be, it is puzzling the police not a little.

The prisoner will probably be brought before the police magistrate to-day for examination. He is a rather insignificant looking specimen of humanity, with a somewhat repulsive expression about the eyes and mouth; but on the whole, we should not say that he would prove a very bold, although, perhaps, a dangerous conspirator.

THE FENIAN ARRESTS.

The Toronto Leader, of Wednesday, says:

The Fenian Arrests.

The Toronto Leader, of Wednesday, says:
The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall, eight in all, is to commence today. One of their supposed confederates was arrested in Toronto yesterday. The fact that seven of these men were on their way to Boston, fully armed and provided with money. goes far to show that a raid on way to Boston, fully armed and provided with money, goes far to show that a raid on New Branswick or Nova Scotia is intended. These provinces will be prepared to receive the marauders, should they venture to set foot on British soil there. It is understood that there will be no difficulty in getting some of the parties arrested to turn Queen's evidence, in order to save their own necks, in which case their canfederates in the provinces may make up their minds to spend a large portion of their Cays in the Provincial Penitentiary. There is no doubt the Government will be able to lay hands on the whole secrets of the organization.

THE RAID ON NEW BRUNSWICK. The Montreal Gazette of Wednesday says: The Montreal Gazette of Wednesday says:
The news received in town yesterday goes
to confirm that of the previous day, indicating that an expedition is en route through
Maine to attack either New Brunswick or
Canada. The information so far received
seems to indicate an attempt upon the New
Brunswick and Canada railways, and a dash
thence, perhaps, upon Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. One portion of the
force seems to have gone through Portland
to Eastport; the other through Bangor and
Houlton. The former would threaten the
lower end of the railway at St. Andrews;
the latter, the other end at Woodstock,
whence Fredericton is within easy striking
distance down the river.

It is possible that either of these towns tions to have the party arrested, that there was a large force of military at the station prepared to carry out his orders, that under these circumstances it would be vain, and foolish for them to offer any resistance, and that, further, in order to prevent any inconvenience to passengers against whom there was no charge, it would be prudent for Murphy to point out his associates, when the train would be allowed to depart. In reply to this demand Murphy and his companions at once surrendered, and it is said that the "head center" pointed out the different individuals who composed the

whence Fredericton is within easy striking distance down the river.

It is possible that either of these towns may be taken by a coup de main. But there the whole affair must end, unless direct assistance is afforded by the people and authorities of the United States, and arms and supplies forwarded with reinforcements to enable them to carry forward their work. In that case we must prepare for the large task involved in a war between Great Britain and the neighboring republic. To secure that end, to bring about such a war, is said to be the principal object of this expedition; and for that purpose it is rumored that an armed vessel is to be sent upon the fishing grounds, or to be fitted out for the capture of a Cunard or Canadian mail steamer. These are possibilities of a demonstration necessary to be guarded against, and we learn, therefore, with satisfaction of the return of the fleet from the West Indies to the B. N. A. station, and that several vessels are ordered to cruise off the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

And there is yet a further chance—that these marauders, after leading us to expect an attack upon New Brunaville, may tree.

Another account and surply acmitted that they were on their way to Portand to aid the Fenians there assembled in
un attack upon some part of the British territory, but of this statement no confirmaion has yet been given. Of course, these
proceedings created intense excitement,
unong the passengers on the train, among
whom was Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing And there is yet a further chance—that these marauders, after leading us to expect an attack upon New Brunswick, may turn suddenly northward toward Canada, and be heard of unexpectedly some day anywhere between Stanstead and Riviere du Loup. Doubtless all these contingencies are being guarded against, and wherever the descent is made a good account will be given of the secondrels who make it. But the blame will not be the less of the anthorities who connive at expeditions of this sort—nay, who permit their organizations so openly and uninterruptedly as to seem rather to approve and encourage than to connive at previously that the arrests would be made, and if so the secret was well kept, for none of the other passengers had any idea of it, and certainly none of the prisoners, or they would not have allowed themselves to be caught. Mr. J. H. Cameron was also a passenger on the train. approve and encourage than to connive at them.

Wore about Murphy.

When the Fenians surrendered themselves they at once gave up some arms that were on their persons, each having either a revolver or knife concealed in his dress. These were taken charge of by the authorities, and the baggage of the party was subjected to search. In their valices and traveling bags were found more arms and ammunition—revolvers, with cartidges, bullet-moles, etc. The prisoners denied that they had any other baggage, but after the train lefta "railway check" was found on one of them, when a telegram was sent to NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. The Toronto Globe says: There is no longer any doubt that the O'Mahoneys are concentrating a force in the State of Maine, near the New Brunswick frontier. This is clearly a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the Washington authorities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are not anxious that the In a free country men must be allowed to talk, and it is not well for any Government one of them, when a telegram was sent to Montreal to have the baggage overhauled there. This being done, three hundred rounds of ammunition, with revolvers and talk, and it is not well for any Government to act in opposition to a movement which commands a measure of popular sympathy without clear proof that the law has been broken. But the marching of armed men toward the frontier is an act of war, which the American Government must suppress other weapons, were discovered.

After the arrest of the party they were conveyed under a heavy escort of volunteers to the counties' jail, where they were safely lodged for the night, strong guards being placed around the building. On one of the sprisoners a dispatch or letter in contract of the sprisoners and state and the safety has been placed around the safety has been placed around the safety has been placed around the safety has been placed as t

WHERE IS MURPITY?

The same paper says: It has been for some time perfectly well known to the authorities and the public that Michael Murphy, the President of the Hibernian Society in this city, was acting in concert with the Fenian leaders in the States, but no steps have hitherto been taken to check him, probably because there was a lack of legal evidence sufficient to insure his conviction. We do not know, of course, what information the Government have received to induce them to take action in his case, but we sincerely trust that testimony will be fortheoming sufficient to insure his retirement into private life for some months at WHERE IS MURPHY? nent into private life for some months at east. The fact that he and his deluded fol-owers were on their way to Portland, rrined to the teeth and making no secret of

to prisoners not convicted. Mr. Pringle returned from the seat of Government tonight, and it is believed that the examination will be proceeded with to-morrow before the Mayor and other magistrates. The
party arrested this morning was Charles or
Edward Keys: He was armed with a revolver, loaded and capped.

The prisoners have procurred the professional services of the Hon. S. Macdonald,
which, of course, will be given in the same
way as they would be to any other party
under confinement who desired to retain
them. All the Fenians are in good spirits
and anticipate an acquittal on any serious
charge that may be brought against them.

MURPHY. MURPHY AGAIN.

MURPHY AGAIN.

The examination of Murphy and his comrades had not yet taken place at Cornwall. Now that the Government have taken the initiative, they will unquestionably crush out every vestige of Fenianism in Canada. The task will not be difficult, and the Government will be sustained in its task by men of all creeds, politics, and nationalities.

A Young Man Shoots Himself—His Cool Preparations—Previous Char-acter, Conduct, etc.—Letters Found After his Death—Verdict of the Jury—Various Particulars. Yesterday morning the community was

startled by the report of an unusual suicide. A young man, in the prime of early manhood, enjoying fine health and with fair prospects for the future, after making cool and deliberate preparations, which we shall mention below, saw proper to destroy his existence, and thereby thrust himself beyond the dark vail that shuts us out from the future. the future.

The subject of this strange infatuation,

The subject of this strange infatuation, generally regarded as insanity, was Thomas McNeil Peters, son of Dr. George W. Peters. He was aged about twenty-three, served in the Confederate army as a good soldier, and since the war has been reading law down in Mississippi. He arrived in the city with his father only a day or two before. Sunday night he slept with his father in a room on the third floor over the store of Pitser Miller, Esq., Ayers' Block, on Second street. Some of his friends asked him to go to church that night hut he decond street. Some of his friends asked him to go to church that night, but he de-clined, saying that he had some important letters to write. tters to write.

Yesterday morning he arose at fiveleck and went over to the room of Mr.

The coroner held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot from his own hand, taking effect in the brain. Various letters were found among his effects, written by him to various persons, indicating that he had fully and stowly made up his mind. Among them was one to his sister, giving directions in regard to his property, &c. In one of them he gave his little brothers much good counsel. He also requested to be buried by the Episcopal service, which will be done. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and always regarded as an exemplary and excellent young man. No particular reason was assigned in his letters for the act, and it is ascribed by most of his friends to insanity, as they can now recall a numberjof instances where he'acted strangely.—[Memphis Argus, 12th.

A Case Under the Civil Rights Bill

—An Important Decision to be
Rendered. LAFAYETTE, IND., April 11.

A colored man named Barnes brought

Sergeant Major Hastings made inquiries at the different express and railway offices, but failed to ascertain that any suspicious box, such as the telegram received by Shee-dy would seem to indicate is in existence here, was ever attempted to be conveyed out of the city. Inquiries elsewhere likeing day at Wellsville, Ohio, five clergymen, it is said, all that preached in the place,

MURPHY'S BOX.

the county.
On motion of Dr. D. L. Price, Dr. R. A.
Gibney was called to preside, and W. S.
Berkley and J. H. Mulligan were appointed

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:
James B. Beck, E. K. Stephens, W. W. Graves, Noah H. McClelland, Lexington; R. C. Rogers, Robt. Prewitt, Athens; Dr. B. M. Darnaby, George Coons, Briar Hill; Robert H. Innes, John H. Wallace, Dog Fennel; Glass Marshall, Joe Evans, Sandersville; E. Bryant, Col. McClear, Elkhorz, Dr. A. K. Marshall, T. H. Shelby, jr., East Hickman. Hickman.

The committee having withdrawn, W. C.
P. Breckinridge, Esq., and Mr. E. Oldham
were called upon and each addressed the
meeting. The following preambles and resolutions

invasion or suppressing invasions the spirit and acts of the dominant majority in the present Congress. We indoorse the action of the President in acts of the dominant majority in the present Congress. We indoorse the action of the President in Bureau and Civil Royal Congress of the President in Managara and Civil Royal termination of the mation announcing the legal termination of the mation and the mation ance to the Radical party

the general course of Hon, Garrett Davis and Hon-James Guthrle, our Senators, and Hon, George S. Shanklin, our Representative, in the Federal Con-gress, during the present session of that body. 5. A copy of these be farmished the Lexington Observer and Reporter, with the request that it pub-lish the proceedings of this meeting. After the introduction and, adoption of the abovs resolutions, Mr. James B. Beck addressed the meeting in a very able, patri-otic and eloquent speech.

otic and eloquent speech.
R. A. GIBNEY, Chairman. J. H. MULLIGAN, Secretaries.

Democratic Meeting in Henderson

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Henderson county, held in the city of Henderson, on Saturday, April 7, 1866, Dr. J. B. Cook was called to the Chair, and J. S. Spidel appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz. Messrs. Grant Green, John E. McCalister, John Rudy, Colonel J. McClain, and James F. Clay.

After the Committee had retired, Mr. L. W. Trafton was called upon, and addressed the meeting briefly with a few pointed and well-timed remarks, which were well received.

well-timed remarks, which were well received.

P. H. Lockett, Esq., being called for, said he had no idea of making a speech when he came into the meeting. He briefly spoke of the duty of Kentucky and her citizens in the present condition of the country. During the last five years we had all felt the oppressive heel of the tyrant—officers had been thrust upon us at the point of the bayonet—the people had been denied the exercise of their dearest constitutional rights. Whatever may have been our past party affiliations, we should now act as one man—vigorously and as freemen. He armed to the teeth and making no secret of their intention to join in the contemplated Killian expedition, affords sufficient proof of the necessity of the arrest. It also serves to show that the Fenians have no hope of raising any commotion within the Province, or else Murphy, the only active spirit in this part of the country, would not have gone off to assist in a raid on New Brunswick. There is, in truth, John W. Foster, and offered the opportunity of the country of the country

ion.

The following gentlemen were appointed to determine the basis of representation of each precinet: Henderson, L. W. Trafton; Point, Wm. Shelby; Spottsville, E. Easton; Hebbardsville, J. H. Priest; Tillotson, J. A. Moss; Cairo, Dr. W. B. Floyd; Corydon, Henry Dixon; Wahnut Bottom, Jessie Lame. Henry Dixon; Wannt Bottom, Jessie Lame, On motion, it was-Resolved. That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers, and that the Conserva-tive and Democratic papers of the State be re-quested to copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die. J. B. COOK, Chairman.

J. S. SPIDEL, Secretary. [For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting in Todd Coun-ty.

At a meeting held in Elkton, Kentucky, on Monday, the 9th inst. for the purpose called to meet at Louisville on the 1st of May next, the meeting was organized by calling H. G. Brown, Esq., to the Chair, Drs. Grooms and Bass being appointed Secretaries of said meeting. The Chair then appointed Dr. J. O. McReynolds, Ed. Mathers, S. W. Kennedy, Dr. L. B. Hickman, and G. Terry as a committee to draft resolutions, who, after retiring for a short time, offered the following resolutions, who, are retiring for a short time, offered the following resolutions, which were manimusly adopted. During

ext, viz. Ps. exxvi. 5. "The Lord nath of one great things for us; whereof we are S. H. Grooms, Secretaries. lad."

A VIVID BATTLE PICTURE.

Memoirs of the "Confederate War for Independence," by Heros Von Borcke, Chief of Staff to Gen. J. E. B. Sinart. EVENTS PRECEDING THE BATTLE OF FRED-

ERERICKSBURG

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

12TH DECEMBER. At an early hour of the morning we were again assembled on "Lees Hill," viewing the plain beneath us, from which the fogs of the night were just rising, and where the rays of the newly risen sun revealed many thousands of Yankees that had crossed from the Stafford side of the river since the previous afternoon. The enemy seemed as buisy as bees. Long trains of artillery and ammunition and provision wagons were to be seen descending the hights on the opposite side, and interminable columns of infantry, blue in color, and blurred by distance, flowed towards us like of a steadly-advancing sea. On and on they came, with flash of bayonets and flutter of flags, to the measure of military music, each foce of which was borne to us by the morning breeze, and we could distinctly observe them deploy into line of battle. From the many heavy batteries over the river rose, from time to time, the little white puffs of smoke, and the deep, dull boom of the big guns was almost immediately followed by the angry whirr of a 50 or 100-pound shell, which falling, in the majority of instances, too short, did little or no damage. Our artillery, from different points along our line, occasionally answered the enemy's guns with just as liftle effect, and our confident belief that the great battle would be fought on the morning of the 12th was more and more weak. And now the thick veil of mist that had concealed the plain from our eyes rolled away like the drawing up of a drop-seene at the opera, and revealed to us the countless corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments of the Federal army forming their lines of attack. At this moment I was sent by Strack.

reat battle would be fought on the morning of the 12th was more and more weakschart to decompany min on a rice along our line of battle to the extreme right, that we might look after our hopsemen, reconnoiter the position and movements of the enemy in that direction, and ascertain whether the nature of the ground was such that a charge of our whole cavalry division during the impending fight might be profitably attempted. It was a pleasure and an encouragement to pass the extended lines of our soldiers, who were lying carelessly around their earthwoks, or actively engaged in throwing up new ones—some cooking, others gaily discussing the designs of the enemy, and greeting with loud cheers of derision the enormous shells, which they called "Yankee flour-barrels," as they came tumbling into the woods around them, and to read in every bronzed face of them all eagerness for the conflict, and confidence as to the result.

six or eight inunared yards outside of war lines, with a base of about half a mile offering, in my opinion, a great advantage to the enemy, and I remarked to Stuart that I thought it ought to be cut down. He did not regard this as necessary, as he did not believe that under the sweeping cross-fire of our artillery, the Federals could ever advance so far. The events of the following day proved however, that I had been right, as, under cover of this identical piece of wood, a hostile division approached so rapidly and unexpectedly that here alone our line was broken, and we suffered severe loss before the enemy could be driven back. We found our horsemen in good spirits and occupying their position on the Port Royal road, where the right wing was engaged in a lively skirmish, with a body of Federal cavalry which headed in the withdrawal of the latter. A sluggard artillery fire which had lasted all day grew, about one o'clock, into a spirited cannonade all along the lines, in which the Federal light batteries on our side of the river took no part, it being altogether maintained by their heavier guns on Stafford Hills. This continued until two o'clock when the firing slackened again to

Pelham was accordingly directed to pre-pare for action, but, being exceedingly anx-ious to go to work without a moment's de-lay, he begged Stuart to allow him to ad-vance two of his light pieces to the fork of the road where the tumpike branches off to Fredericksburg, as from this point the mass-es of the enemy offered him an easy target. The permission being given, Pelham went off with his two guns at a gailop, amidst the loud cheering of the camoneers, and in a few minutes his solid shot were plowing at short range with fearful effect through the dense columns of the Federals. The bold-ness of the enterprise and the fatal accuracy short range with fearful effect through the dense columns of the Federals. The boldness of the enterprise and the fatal accuracy of the firing seemed to paralyze for a time and then to stampede the whole of the extreme left of the Yankee army, and terror and confusion reigned there during some minutes; soon, however, several batterles moved into position, and uniting with several of those on the Stafford Hights, concentrated a tremendous fire upon our guns. The rest of the horse artillery had in the meantime joined in the cannonade, and the thunder soon rolled all along our lines, while from the continuous roar the car caught distinctly the sharp, rapid, ratifing volleys of musketry, especially in the immediate front of General A. P. Hill, where the infantry were very hotly engaged. The battle was fully developed, and the mists of the morning were presently succeeded by a ordnance.

On the road between Hamilton's Crossing and Fredericksburg, thousands of Yankees were working lik beavers in digging rifle pits, and creeting works for their artillery. Stuart being anxious to discover exactly what they were about, I rode with him in that direction to a small barn, where we dismounted and tied our horses, and thence carefully approached the hosfile lines by erceping along a ditch which led into the main turnpike road, constituting the boundary of an inconsiderable plantation. Thus we proceeded until we reached a slight eminence only a few hundred yards from the Yankees, where two big posts, the remains of a dismantled gate, concealed us from their observation. Our own view was so satisfactory, that with our field glasses we could distinctly mark the features of the men. It was evident enough to us that they were engaged in converting the simple road into a most formidable work of defense, and that in Jackson's front they were massing large forces of infantry and artillery, of the latter of which I counted thirty-two guns in one battery. Quite content with what we had seen we returned to our horses, and I received orders to ride at once to General Lee to make report of our reconnoisance. General Staart himself galloping over to A. P. Hill. After a ride of a few minutes, I met Generals Lee and Jackson, who were taking a turn to inspect our own lines, and to reconnoise those of the enemy. Upon hearing what I had to tell them, both Generals determined at once to repair themconnoiter those of the enemy. Upon ing what I had to tell them, both Genwe had just withdrawn, and leaving their saw the person of a Yankee completely exposed, when close at hand I heard the dull thug of a bullet striking home, and guidance to the oarn arready mentioned.—
Here the horses were placed in charge of
the orderly, and we made our way on foot
to the gate- posts. Fearing to augment the
danger of their situation by my presence, I

The darkness of the night was just giving way before the doubtful light of morning, which struggled with a dense, all-obscuring fog, when the bugle sounded to horse at our headquarters. In obeying the summons, every man girded his sword more tightly around his waist, and looked with a greater care than usual to the saddling of his horse and the loading of his revolver, feeling well assured that the hour of the momentous conflict had indeed arrived.

Our guest, Captain Phillips, believing that he should obtain a more extended view of the engagement from Lee's Hill than from the position of our eavlery on the right flank, concluded to separate himself from us for the day, and at an early hour we parted with this portly grenadier, whose engaging man-

Pelham was accordingly directed to pre-